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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCKS, M.

WASHINGTON.

Status of the Financial Bills.

The Butler Asylum Investigation—Big Dog's Work in the House—The San Domingo Reports—Probable Passage of the Franking Bill—Tax on Coal to be Fixed at Fifty Cents, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1870.

The Financial Bills.

The financial bills are to be taken up in Committee to-morrow. The Senate bill in relation to Sherman's Committee for consideration of the House amendments. Both before the House or cents, but while the Senate proposes to issue but forty-five, the House goes for ninety-two millions—a total increase of fifty-seven millions. The Senate is for free banking on a gold basis, but this provision is not in the House bill. Sherman's Committee will probably not concur in the House amendments, and ask a Committee of Conference. The other bill is for funding the national indebtedness which Schenck's Committee is to talk over again, though it is not likely they will change it in any material respects.

The Butler Asylum Investigation.

The Military Committee took up Farnsworth's resolution for the investigation of Butler's affairs this morning. A select Committee of three, consisting of Negley, Sheetun and Stoughton, was appointed to conduct the case. Butler appeared and said the directors of the asylums had conducted their business with the expectation of an investigation, but had not looked for it until the Democrats came into power. He then submitted the regular reports of the board, which have appeared in print from time to time, and will send to the vouchers, there were about two cart loads, which he would be glad to lay before the committee when it had reached that point. He said that all the expenditures for real estate and outfitting had been of an extremely economical character.

The House Rushed Things To-day.

And pushed through the fortification bill and army appropriation substantially as it came from Mr. Lawes's committee. This leaves only one bill to be acted on in that body, the miscellaneous, which the Senate will take up for to-morrow. Whenever it comes forward Lawes will make a short speech, comparing the appropriation with the estimates and those of former years. Six of the annual appropriation bills have yet been passed—namely, Post-office, naval, naval fill, consular and diplomatic bill, army bill, fortification bill and omnibus bill; and the Indian bill has been disposed of remains, unless it is extended.

The San Domingo Reports.

The San Domingo Committee cannot report to the Senate before Wednesday, and perhaps not before Thursday, as the evidence is not yet all printed, and consideration of the treaty also goes over for two or three days more. The majority report will be very severe on Commissioner Agent Perry, who was the principal witness against the treaty. Perry's object in this case is to extinguish by fixing to show that he is a martyr to Democracy. The majority have evidently received a large package of papers from the President, covering the correspondence to which Perry was privy, and that he instructed and approved all his doings. These papers will be read in the Senate to-morrow, and probably will be printed. The report will be ready for action on Thursday, and will probably be made the special order for Friday.

The Franking Bill

Occupied another day in the Senate, and again goes over unfinished. Very few Senators are present, and it is not probable that it will get through in some time to-morrow. As it now stands it abolishes the use of the frank the first of next October, except that newspapers are allowed to exchange free, and ordinary newspapers are to circulate free in the county where published. There is a strong opposition to adding matter to the Post-office appropriation bill, but it will probably be done.

The Tax on Coal.

The tax bill, as reported in the Senate today, fixes the duty on coal at fifty cents per ton instead of the existing duty of one dollar and a quarter. The House declared for free coal by a large majority, and such an amendment will be received in the Senate when the bill comes up for action. Sherman and other Senators are in favor of placing a duty of fifty cents, but only because they enough to be finally adopted by both branches of Congress.

Fourscore Checkmated.

A few days since Julian, of Indiana, had the Pomeroy branch Pacific Railroad bill referred to his committee. This virtually killed it, and Julian has been a virtual prisoner ever since, because he refused to put the bill returned to its place on the Speaker's table. Although Julian is opposed to the bill, his colleagues are anxious to get it before the House, and so have it put on the Speaker's table. Coburn, of Indiana; Ogden, of Louisiana; Kelley, of Nebraska, and Randall, of Pennsylvania, objected. The latter stated that he was instructed by the Democratic caucus, which the House Committee on Pacific Railroad proposed to report back to the House, but that he would not push the rules was lost, and the chances are that the grass will grow under the bill before the regular parties are ready for it to be considered. They can force it through.

The Whittemore Case.

There is promise of a warm debate to-morrow over the Whittemore case, though very many members want to proceed at once to vote. There was a report that the Judiciary Committee intended to present certain papers prepared while he was at home, setting forth that the House order to Whittemore to appear was not in it, or his intention to raise money to build a school by the sale of his secondhand.

Treasonable.

Papers in the district of Major Hay, of Illinois, are copying erroneous statements that he voted for the Northern Pacific Railroad bill. There is nothing on the official record which justifies such a report.

The New State of Lincoln.

The House Committee on Territories are ready to report an enabling act for New Mexico. At the suggestion of Mr. Wilson, the Chairman, the name for the proposed new State will be Lincoln. The bill providing a form of government for Indian Territory abolishes it altogether.

Personal.

Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming, left for Ohio to-night, and will proceed to Cheyenne in a few days. He has a full understanding with the administration in regard to the steps to be taken in the future organization of Utah.

Among the applicants for the Secretaryship of Utah is Gen. Ben. F. Shaw, of Dixon, Illinois, nephew of Gen. Shaw, of Pittsburgh. Applications were urged on the President to-day by Congressman Burchard. Another was put in in the afternoon by the three Mormon Elders. Cross's death became known.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has agreed to report in favor of the confirmation of Ackerman as Attorney General.

A letter bearing the initials of the prominent Democratic papers, and signed by Professor and George Alfred Townsend, to Washington correspondents, is circulated by Democratic organs in Ohio, to commit Pendleton to the statement that he never wrote it or any similar letter.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1870.

ACQUISITION OF DOMINICA.

A joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Butler this morning and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for the acquisition of Dominica, provides that there participate all surrender for the United States the public installations, fortifications, &c., and be incorporated as a State in the Union, the people to receive $1,000,000 in gold to liquidate the debts of Dominica.

CONVALESCENT.

Congressman Hawley, of Illinois, confined to his lodgings for several days, is convalescent.

THE TAX BILL.

The Senate committee amendment to the tax bill strike out the first eleven sections in place of which they propose to repeal of all such taxes after May 1, 1871, except on brewers, distilled spirits and tobacco; also for the repeal, on the first of October next, of all taxes on sales, except stamps and sales of tobacco, snuff, cigars, distilled spirits and wines; also for the repeal, on the first of October, taxes on articles named in schedule A, special taxes on banks, bankers and brokers, corporations, passports and gross receipts, all sections relative to stamps, agents, &c., and all sections relating to the provisions of the existing laws, with slight exceptions. The sections relative to the income tax are also stricken out. The House limiting the deduction for house rent to $600 is omitted. The tax on gross receipts of manufacturing, mining, gas, coal and bridge companies is struck out. An additional section is added to the effect that the tax on production collection districts. The tariff bill is amended in sections particulars, including the new rate on Sugars, and the duty on Sugars above three-quarter cents per pound. Nos. 7 to 10, inclusive, below 13 to 16, inclusive, and 20 to 22, inclusive, and 24 and 25 are stricken out. The duty on live animals is reduced to twenty per cent. ad valorem; on animals one to twenty cents per pound, and upwards of one hundred dollars per pound. The clause relative to teas and coffees is amended so as to read as the existing law, with slight modifications as to iron wire. The following articles are added: Hammocks and sheaths fifty cents per foot. Everything of all descriptions, valued less than ten cents a yard, twenty cents per yard additional on cents a yard, three cents per pound. Cotton valued at ten dollars per pound and valued over ten dollars, thirty-five per cent., of cotton valued at one dollar per thousand; nitre mariae six cents per pound; sodium, twenty cents per pound; and a half per ton, unmanufactured. The bill provides for the importation for two years, free of duty, of all articles now subject to tonnage by any State or person authorized by any Legislature. Several articles are stricken from the free list, such as crude and impure soda, antimony, borax, sugar and starch; also, the duty on all articles not enumerated. The date of the tariff in lieu of ten is changed to October 1st next, and a section allows the refunding of an excess of duties on goods in bonded warehouses when the law takes effect.

ASHLAND, O.

A Drunken Row Ends in a Fatal Stabbing Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHLAND, O., June 20, 1870.

Last night one county quiet little town was the scene of a fatal stabbing affray. Two men, named Markin and Hagleworn, were engaged in a drunken fight near the corner of Main and Church streets, when a third party, supposed to be W. A. Wagner, of Mansfield, interfered, ended in and stabbed Hagleworn in the abdomen, fatally injuring him. Granite was arrested and lodged in the county jail. The coroner's inquest will be held at the Granite house to-day at 10 o'clock.

H.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1870.

A HOT SUNDAY.

Sunday was a scorching day; thermometer at three o'clock in the afternoon stood Hodegrees in the shade, and 99 in the sun. There was but little air stirring, the sidewalks were almost unbearable, and people stayed indoors, street railroads almost entirely ceased running, owing to the effect the heat had upon the horses, and more than a number of sunstrokes occurred. Three mad dogs were shot by the police running at large in the streets; the attendance at the churches was vividly affected by the weather. It was too warm to allow any extra dressing, and the heat was so oppressive as to forbid almost any attempt at display. The result was that the churches generally were very poorly attended. In the Catholic churches, this being in the octave of the festival of the Corpus Christi, the services were peculiarly fine.

ARRIVAL OF CHINAMEN.

A party of Chinamen, one hundred and fifty in number, reached here from Boston yesterday. It is reported that they failed to get employment in that city. A more significant fact is that about sixty Chinamen landed here yesterday morning from the Mosel's boat.

THE REGULAR SUNDAY MURDER.

The usual Sunday murder took place in Fourteenth street. Wm. Hamilton, engineer of Engine Company No. 5, shot, and it is believed fatally wounded Patrick Farrel, a letter carrier attached to Post-office station F. The quarrel grew out of the rivalry of two social clubs of which the men were members. The wounded man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he made his statements, &c.

A MUSICAL SUCCESS AND PECUNIARY FAILURE.

The manager of the Empire Rink concerts last week acknowledge a cash loss of $10,000.

NEW TRIALS.

Were ordered to-day in the cases of Jerome Bradley, convicted of the theft of $10,000 in bonds from Morrison, Sun & Hollingsworth, and of Patrick McDonald, the emigrant ticket swindler.

RETURN OF THE VICTOR.

The steamer George B. Upton arrived this morning. Her officers confirm previous reports of the landing of the first expedition which left this port on the steamer May 30th. They report the successful landing on the return trip of a force of one hundred men and additional supplies taken on board at Aspinwall, the landing force of one hundred men and seventy-six of the army and navy were concurred in.

Establishment of an Inquisition.

The Carlist feasts have voted in favor of religious intolerance, and the establishment of an inquisition.

Explosion.

An explosion occurred yesterday in one of the Government powder mills at Waltham Abbey, near this city. Several were killed.

The Death of Lord Arthur Clinton.

The death of Lord Arthur Clinton, on Saturday, creates renewed interest in the case of the Benton masqueraders. Harding declares that the whole matter was a conspiracy directed to him is fully verified by his attendants and companions, who solemnly declare any criminal purpose in their visit to Benton.

Sympathy with Fenianism.

The funeral of Mrs. Lubey, mother of the Fenian convict, at Dublin, yesterday, was attended by thousands of people sympathizing with the Fenian movement.

Slight Showers.

The telegraph reports slight showers during the night at scattered points in the kingdom.

Will Monopolize the New Cabinet.

PARABELLE, June 20—The *Independance Belge* is certain that the Clerical party will monopolize the new Cabinet.

Abolishing the Death Penalty.

LISBON, June 20.—The decree abolishing the death penalty for crimes against the State is approved. The right of holding political meetings and the right of petition will be officially granted in a few days.

Still Indisposed.

PARIS, June 20.—The Emperor is still indisposed, but there is nothing in his condition to excite alarm.

Gives Satisfaction.

The resignation of the old ministry at Brussels gives satisfaction to the people.

Letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

LONDON, June 20.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a letter to Bishop of Brisbane, Australia, urging any counter movement in the Church of England to the Ecumenical Council, and advising abstention from action on mere ritualistic questions. The letter to the bishop considers the English formularies a sufficient response to the proceedings of the Roman Council.

Disraeli Strikes Back.

Disraeli, in the second edition of *Endymion*, replies sharply to the criticisms made on "Lothair" in that magazine.

Recovered Treasure.

A dispatch from Hamburg reports that divers have brought to the surface the treasure lost on the wreck of the Camilla Mitchell, near that place, and will probably succeed in recovering the entire amount.

A New Cable Project.

MADRID, June 20.—In the Cortes to-day, Rivero submitted a project for a submarine cable from Spain to Rio Janeiro in Brazil.

Peninsular Unity.

The *Imperial* insists that peninsular unity under the house of Braganza is the aim of the revolutionary party.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 20.—The steamships Palmyra, Algonain and Colorado, from New York, have arrived.

The Markets.

PARIS, June 20.—Bourse closed firm; fontes 72 francs 10 centimes.

LONDON, June 20.—Consols for money 92¼ for account 92¾. American securities—5-20s, 86½; 10-40s, 87; Erie (ist a Illinois, 91½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Cotton steady and unchanged; sales 12,000 bales; uplands at at 10½d; Orleans, 10¾d. Red Western wheat 9d.

LONDON, June 20.—Linseed cakes quiet at £13 5s. Tallow quiet and steady at 42s 6d. Spirits of turpentine declined 1s; rosin not taken. Sperm oil firm. Linseed on firm.

PARIS, June 20.—Cotton quiet.

ANTWERP, June 20.—Petroleum quiet at 52 francs.

FRANKFORT, June 18.—Bonds firm at 86½.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. DRAKE offered a joint resolution relating to foreign telegraph companies having their lines connected with the United States, provisions of the internal revenue laws. Referred.

Mr. LEWIS offered a resolution calling upon the President for information as to monies paid under the Fifteenth Amendment to the States of Virginia, by virtue of act of Congress. Adopted.

The House amendments to the bill to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the army and navy were concurred in.

The House amendments to the bill to amend the Postoffice appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment of Mr. RAMSEY to strike out $50,000. Agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER'S amendment for one cent postage was rejected—yeas 19, nays 31.

An amendment for two cent postage was offered and advocated by Mr. NYE. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. DRAKE moved an amendment allowing $600 for each member of the Forty-third House of Representatives. Rejected without division.

Mr. NYE moved an amendment to allow all newspapers and books to be sent free in the counties within the lines of the United States. Lost—25 to 28.

Mr. SPENCER moved to amend that the abolition of the franking privilege shall not take effect until January 1st, 1871. Lost.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance reported with amendments the House bill to reduce taxation.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. POLAND introduced a bill authorizing the President to issue proclamations admitting the British North American Provinces for admission into the Union as States. Referred.

Mr. FOX offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill repealing the duty on lumber and all taxes in lieu of fish fifty per cent. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. NEGLEY asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint select committee to investigate the Indian ring. Objected to and not received.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill and said it would be necessary to call the House together on Monday next.

The House then went into committee on the consideration of the bill appropriates $1,264,775. Passed.

The House went into Committee on the Army Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $37,000,000.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, an appropriation of $10,000 was made for taking meteorological observations at signal service stations. The bill then takes and sun parts of the approach and Capitol extension.

On motion of Mr. SHANKS, an appropriation of $8,000 was made for ornamental trees on the public grounds in front of the Capitol.

The Committee rose, and the bill was passed by the House.

Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to authorize the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union as the State of Lincoln. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. COX, from the Committee on Banking, reported a bill providing for the issue of fractional currency in addition to retire their circulating notes. Referred.

Mr. MAYNARD asked leave to offer a resolution declaring full concurrence in the statements contained in the President's message in relation to Cuba. Objected to and resolution not received.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill extending the provisions of the act of 1868 to the case of officers losing artificial limbs to officers and men of the marine corps, which passed.

Adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has adjourned until September 20th.

A boy named Homer, aged twelve years, fell fifty feet from the new City Hall, in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

Arrangements are about completed for the international meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association at Indianapolis, Pro-vision has been made for 1,000 delegates.

Johnny Frye and Johnny Morgan fought six rounds at Indianapolis on Sunday, for twenty-five dollars a side. Price was hornily punished. Morgan was declared the victor.

Bell's extensive brewery in Philadelphia was burned yesterday. Loss $40,000.

Sunday was the hottest day of the season in Chicago. John McNeil, a *Tribune* printer, died from sunstroke.

Thomas Day fatally stabbed Richard G. Tong in Cleveland Saturday night. Day was drunk, and intended the fatal stroke for another man with whom he had had trouble previously.

Information from Fort Laramie, received at Cheyenne yesterday, says that there are near that post one hundred and thirty-three lodges of Sioux, and more are daily arriving. It is expected that by the last of this week they will number a thousand. The Indians are impatient to hear from Red Cloud, and think something is wrong. They are anxious to trade, yet very independent and saucy, and won't allow any white man to cross the Platte to their camps.

Red Cloud left Chicago yesterday for the Plains.

Eight business houses were burned in Windsor, Illinois, on Sunday. Loss $40,000.

John Miller, of Harrisburg, Pa., was robbed Sunday night of two hundred dollars by Chicago garroters.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a letter dated on the Express train from Ogden to Omaha last Friday, signed by Bayard Taylor and other passengers, thanking the engineer of their train for his vigilance in preventing a terrible accident. A bile of ties had been placed across the track at a point near Ogallalla, where the Indian parties were killed a few days before. The engineer discovered them about midnight and stopped the train in time.

The Chicago despatch of yesterday says: Geo. Stanley, who it is supposed murdered William Patterson, a railroad official, near Ames, Iowa, has been arrested and is in the Linn County jail. Circumstances are very strong against him.

The English steamship Dacian, with the new West India cable on board, has arrived at Porto Rico after a pleasant voyage. Sir Charles Bright, one of the originators of the new enterprise, was a passenger. The laying of cable between St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and Jamaica will begin immediately.

Rev. B. D. Nadal, D. D., President of the Drew Theological Seminary, died there suddenly yesterday morning.

Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts, yesterday vetoed the Hartford and Erie aid bill.

Willard F. Thomas, of Allegan, Michigan, a son of the late Rev. D. D. Thomas, of the Methodist Conference, was run over by the cars and instantly killed at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, Saturday.

Joseph Graham, manufacturer of the new Manny Combined Self Raking Reaper and Mower, commenced suit at Rockford, Ill., yesterday, against H. C. Thompson, manufacturer of the Forest City Reaper and Mower, for damages of fifty thousand dollars for the misrepresentation of plaintiff's machine at an exhibition of reapers at Red Bud, Ill.

A terrific hail storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over Troy, N. Y., on Saturday, and did great damage in the country to fruit, etc.

The stock and bond-holders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, yesterday morning, at Philadelphia, passed resolutions to lease the road and franchise to the Reading Railroad Company on terms formerly published.

Hon. Hamilton Fish arrived yesterday morning at Fortress Monroe on a visit to his daughter, wife of Col. Benjamin.

John Kewing, Almira Miller and Melissa Barton were drowned in the Ohio, Monday, by the collision of a propeller with their small boat.

Gen. Sparr and Col. Smith, connected with the Fenian raid, have left Buffalo for Canadian territory, and the charges pending in the United States Circuit Court.

The funeral of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, at Baltimore, Sunday last, was attended only by the immediate friends of the family, and under the circumstances no public display was extended. Among the pall-bearers were Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. Thomas Swann, Gen. Joseph Kent, U. S. Consul Gen. Hall, and Col. Jerold Hall.

A brute named Peter Trumbler was caught in St. Louis, Sunday night, while attempting to outrage a little girl ten years old.

Three young men, named Charles O. Smith, Henry Bennett and Scott Brigham, were arrested in Exeter, N. H., yesterday, charged with ravishing a simple minded girl fourteen years old.

Several of the societies who were in attendance upon the Songerfest at Cincinnati left for their homes yesterday.

The Glades Insurance Company at Cincinnati yesterday elected J. B. Bennett, of that city, President of the company.

A branch of the Evangelical Alliance was formed at Chicago yesterday, and John V. Farwell made President.

John Carr, a railroad laborer attempted to jump on a train at Jersey City, on Sunday, yesterday, missed his footing, fell under the car and was killed.

The Red Stockings beat the Amateurs of the City, on Saturday, by a score of 31 to 3. The Cincinnatians are now in Philadelphia. The Athletics of Philadelphia beat the Atlantics of Brooklyn, 19 to 10.

A hackman named Scott, at Burning Springs, N. Y., yesterday afternoon, with a lady and gentlemen, was struck by lightning, and it is feared fatally injured. The lady and gentleman are unhurt.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Work on the Northern Pacific Road—Ohio and Michigan Company incorporated—Northern and Southern West Virginia Line.

CHICAGO, June 20.—H. B. Pierson, having resigned his position as Vice President and General Manager of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, George L. Dunlap, for many years General Superintendent of the road, has been appointed General Manager in his place, while second Vice President Marvin Hewitt succeeds Mr. J. Sykes. This place will not be of any active duties. Mr. Dunlap has been in the road for many years Assistant General Superintendent and General Freight Agent, has been the only General Superintendent in place of Dunlap.

—The point where the work is to be begun on the Northern Pacific Railroad is about twenty-five miles from Duluth and Lake Superior. The line will run through the center of the county, passing north of all the leading Minnesota towns. Five millions of dollars have been secured for this division of the road, and work is pushed forward with the utmost possible rapidity. The point where it will leave the Red river will not be far from Breckinridge. Fargo, in Cass county, on the Red river, has been suspended on the St. Paul and Pacific line, pending the location of the new direction, and is already one hundred miles on its way. The rumor is that the Northern Pacific will not touch Fargo—and he had St. Paul and Pacific, the owners of which are mostly Englishmen.

—The certificate of incorporation of the Ohio and Michigan Railroad Company was filed at the Secretary of State's office on Friday, June 17th. The proposed road is to extend from a point on the State line between Ohio and Indiana to the mouth of the Detroit River, in Wilkinson county, where the Michigan, Indiana and Ohio Railroad of Indiana, crosses the State line; through the counties of Williams, Henry, Fulton, Lucas and Monroe, to the city of Toledo, Ohio, with a branch from Delta, Fulton county, to Fayette, Henry county, and from Swanton to Galion. The capital stock is $20,000. The corporators are William Ashley, of Fulton county, Milton Wilcox, of C. Ashton, B. H. Fisher and P. S. Garlow, of Henry county, Ohio; Charles F. Mills, of Tyler, of Henry county; Charles F. Mills, Squire Carlin, Hanks L. Gage, Wm. L. Davis, Henry Fisher and Aaron Rockford of Hancock counties.

—The Board of Supervisors of Harrison county at its session on Monday last passed an order directing a poll to be taken at the next annual election, on the proposition as to whether or not the county shall subscribe $200,000 to the capital stock of the Northern and Southern West Virginia Railroad, for which bonds are to be issued, bearing six per cent. interest, the principal to be payable in thirty years from the date of the issue of the Northern and Southern Railroad company agreeing to pay the interest on said bonds until the completion of said road; the bonds to be issued in three years, and to be built up the West Fork river.

—Zanesville is to be put in railroad communication with the twelve foot coal veins of Perry county, by the Zanesville, Wright & Co. advertise for contractors for the ten miles of railroad South of New Lexington, the contracts to be let on Monday next. The report concommunication with the Great Vein Mining Company's coal for furnace purposes.

THE WEATHER

New York—Clear; warm; W.; ther. 87.
Philadelphia—Clear; W.; ther. 82°.
Baltimore—Clear; warm; ther. 89°.
Cleveland—Clear; wind W.; ther. 79°.
Detroit—Clear; wind W.; ther. 80°.
Cincinnati—Clear; N. W.; ther. 89°.
Louisville—Clear; wind W.; ther. 89°.
Indianapolis—Clear; N. W.; ther. 79°.
Chicago—Clear; wind W.; ther. 76°.
St. Louis—Clear; wind W.; ther. 84°.
Little Rock—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 85.
Omaha—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 73°.

PARIS is unable to go on with the public improvements mapped out by M. Haussmann because of a lack of funds. The following is from a petition, signed by all the principal contractors in the city, presented to the Minister of the Corps Legislatif: "The undersigned have the honor to call your attention to the consequences of the suspension of the works of the City of Paris. Many of the buildings now being are at this moment threatened with total ruin, or at least can never be repaired without ruinous expense. The builders, who employ among them as many as 20,000 workmen in this capital, are in a state of distress. Many of them who lately had 1,000 hands in their employ have not more than from fifty to one hundred. Nine-tenths of the men thrown out of work are in a destitute condition. Our plaints do not arise from the suspension of the cessation of public building checks private work. We are ready to support our people, but we cannot get the city to pay the large sums of money owing to us. All, masters and men alike, suffer from this state of things, which cannot be prolonged without serious danger. We therefore pray for your intervention, that steps as speedily as possible to avert the calamity which threatens us, for everything now depends upon you."

A COMPANY of Pennsylvania capitalists have purchased territory in Alleghany county, Va., and will establish a colony made up of emigrants from this State. 12,000 acres have lately been purchased that are rich in coal and iron, and well wooded. The iron is found cropping out above the water level, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will run near to it. A furnace is still in operation, from which the famous Tredegar Works at Richmond have drawn their supply. Parties are building a coal oil in the neighborhood. The Pennsylvania capitalists will settle long after Christmas, in the heart of the country, and open it to the north; while until that time the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad affords them excellent means of transportation communication enables Cincinnati to be reached with ease. The

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1870.

THE Republicans of Washington county voted yesterday for candidates for the October election. Hon. J. B. DONLEY, of Greene county, for Congress, received seventy votes, to seventeen for Hon. M. WEYAND, of Beaver county. The nominees for Assembly are WM. MICKEY and DENIS LUTHERMAN.

As we suspected was the case, the dogma of infallibility has not been, but is to be voted. The fact that a strong minority exists is well settled; but the thing has been determined on—in parlance, "set up." Like schemes of an earthly nature similarly situated, it is only a "question of time," and the time will be short or long as it shall be deemed expedient.

AT the meeting of Councils, yesterday afternoon, the ordinance granting the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company the use of a portion of the Monongahela wharf, for the purpose of erecting thereon a passenger depot and other improvements for facilitating their business, was taken up and passed finally, as was also the ordinance granting the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company permission to connect their line with the tracks of the Pennsylvania Central Company. These are the most important acts of railway legislation which have been adopted in this city for some time, and they will have very beneficial effects in promoting the business of the respective lines.

THE opinion that Cuba is forever lost to Spain, suggests logically that the island is bound to become Americanized, and ultimately "annexed," if we so desire. It can not be doubted that Gen. GRANT's policy has been shaped with reference to the logic of events in Spain, which he has understood better than the outside world, ignorant of what was going on in the field of diplomacy. Still the Government has a duty to perform in view of the character of the *struggle*; and any hesitation in doing it, through fear of consequences, would be a lowering of our standard displeasing to Americans. Mr. SUMNER is reported to have said that he sympathises with Cuba, feels for her, and regards the course of Spain as outrageous, but is opposed to befriending Cuba because it might lead to war. This, if it is a correct report, is not creditable to Mr. SUMNER. While it is no part of our mission to redress the wrongs of mankind either in general or particular, if for special reasons relating to Cuba, or for considerations of humanity growing out of the course of Spain it falls to us to perform a duty, our people will not expect their Government to hesitate out of fear of Spain.

AT the first glance probably most people thought that Professor GOLDWIN SMITH had acted injudiciously in taking formal notice of the attack upon him in Lothair. Especially was this likely to be the impression of those who had heard of Mr. SMITH as a gentleman of lively imagination and apt to act from impulse. But there is another view of the subject. During many years, Mr. SMITH, in virtue of his talents, knowledge and position as Professor of Modern History at Oxford, was one of the most conspicuous politicians in Great Britain. Both as writer and speaker he was a powerful champion of the cause of reform, and was very generally looked up to by the great liberal party as one of their most honored leaders. And it is, we believe, the mere truth to say that among the prominent liberals whose talents and social positions secured them a hearing in high quarters, no one has been honored with a larger portion of aristocratic hatred than Professor Goldwin Smith. Long before he became a sojourner in this country, though he may not have "frankly avowed," he was well understood to entertain "a social preference for American equality over English privilege and plutocracy." Sentiments of this kind, expressed, or known to be held, by an Oxford professor, naturally excited marked disgust in Tory society, and this was freely displayed in their newspapers and reviews. Besides, Mr. SMITH's historical knowledge made him a dangerous critic of Tory politics and measures. In at least one memorable instance Mr. DISRAELI ventured to engage with him in direct controversy on a subject of some present as well as antiquarian interest, and suffered ignominious overthrow. It was probably the disagreeable remembrance of this defeat that led to the sketch in Lothair. In England as well as in this country every intelligent reader of the book at once understood it as a portraiture of the distinguished professor and politician. And when we reflect how natural it would be for the uninformed to take it for granted, or at least to suspect that there must have been some foundation in truth for all the traits ascribed to the character, we can hardly blame Mr. SMITH for the publication of his note to the author. It was wrong to refer to the latter as a "stingless lunatic." But the person insulted was entirely right in calling to book, permit, by his silence, tens of thousands on each side of the Atlantic to believe that a political opponent had any just ground for charging him with conduct generally regarded as base. Professor SMITH probably felt the insult the more deeply on account of the known invulnerability of his character. Though he had passed through many years of political warfare and incurred the resentment of many not wont to weigh the words in which they denounce the objects of their dislike, no enemy when referring to him by name had ever ascribed to him qualities inconsistent with elevation of character.

"THINGS IN SPAIN."

"Things in Spain," by their vague and uncertain character just now, admirably verify the old proverbial use of the phrase. Earnest and prolonged discussions in the Cortes have afforded ample evidence that no immediate prospect exists either in favor of a Republican Government, or in favor of any of the candidates hitherto named for the vacant Throne. According to a cable dispatch in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, petitions are still circulating in favor of the Duke of MONTPENSIER. They also find signatures, many of which on examination turn out to be forgeries. His Grace ought perhaps to feel more flattered by these than by the genuine ones, as they prove that he has friends sufficiently zealous and devoted to commit a crime in support of his regal pretensions. He may, however, suspect the disinterestedness of their friendship. In fact the Duke of MONTPENSIER is believed to have renounced whatever aspirations he may have once entertained to become the ruler of Spain. He is a man of sense, and from the course of things he soon comprehended the difficulties and dangers with which his throne would be environed. At first, it is certain, the entire monarchical party were united in his favor, and he had also reason to believe that the Spanish people were kindly disposed towards him as their future sovereign. But as soon as it was ascertained that Louis NAPOLEON was decidedly hostile to the election of MONTPENSIER or any other prince of the family of Orleans, PRIM, OLOZAGA and RIVERO, the three leading royalists, at once began to oppose it, and it also presently appeared that in their opposition the people very widely sympathized. Of course, the hostility of the republicans and of the party of progress was open and notorious. In consequence of these developments MONTPENSIER is supposed to have long ago given up the hope or even the wish to reign over Spain, though there is still a considerable party in his favor. Nor has any other one of the candidates found the prospect of royalty at Madrid sufficiently alluring to inspire laborious efforts in its acquisition. Perhaps they have not been more repelled by the certainty of democratic opposition and rival intrigues than by the hard conditions of reigning imposed, or likely to be imposed by the Cortes.

A few days ago, as the cable informed us, PRIM publicly declared that just then there was no eligible candidate for the throne in the field, but that there was hope that after three or four months one might appear. This mysterious intimation is understood by some to allude to the King of Portugal. In Spain there is a strong party ready to favor what is called an Iberian union, or the combination of Portugal and Spain under one crown. This arrangement would please the Emperor of the French; indeed, he is known to have striven to effect it, with the view of destroying the chances of the Orleans princes and of preventing the establishment of a Spanish republic. He has no objection to the enhancement of the House of Coburg-Braganza, and the young scion of that family who rules in Portugal, is said to be quite willing to extend his sceptre over Spain also. His Portuguese subjects, however, are known to entertain objections to the plan, partly on the ground of certain unpleasant recollections of a former union of the kind which was brought about by their subjugation, and which subjected them for fifty or more years to the rule of that devout monster PHILIP the second. Some suspect that the late quiet revolution which placed SALDANHA at the head of the Portuguese ministry was a step in the direction of this Iberian union,—and that with this view it was favored by PRIM. All who study the subject must be struck with the many advantages of the arrangement. Should it not be adopted, the Spaniards may have to renounce utterly the blessedness of having a king to rule over them, and at last resolve to govern themselves. But of all "the things of Spain," a republic in Spain seems likely to prove most empty and unprofitable.

THE REACTION.

Politically Philadelphia is in a bad way. Last year the Democratic ticket nominated was so notoriously bad that it became necessary to withdraw it in part before the party entered on the fall campaign. The Republicans made nominations last Wednesday and all the Republican newspapers advocate the "bolting" of some of the names on the ticket. The *Inquirer* thinks that with CAMERON in the lead, nothing but disaster and defeat can come to the party at the coming election.

This deplorable condition of political affairs extends pretty much over the State. The party will not work under and for CAMERON. He it was who first introduced corruption into the Legislature and into the politics of the Commonwealth, But affairs were never before so bad as now. Doubtless, much of the political immorality of the day is the sad consequence of the rebellion. It was SHERIDAN who said that civil commotions bring corruption and incompetency in politics to the surface, just as the firing of cannon over a pool of water will raise dead bodies lying at the bottom and cause them to float on the surface. This is the worst of the legacies of the war, and it equally affects both parties. War always depraves public morals to a greater or less extent; and the evidences of this depravity are more conspicuously exhibited in the politics of a country like ours than in the other relations of life, for the reason that they are, less under the dominion of penal laws.

There is no remedy for this disease but in a reaction of the public mind; and the public mind must be excited ordinarily to the point of indignation before it will react. This condition is sometimes produced by a long and large accumulation of abuses. Sometimes it is precipitated by some startling act of corruption or other crime. Then the explosion comes, and the political atmosphere is purified. The forbearance of the masses of the people is a remarkable phase of human nature. And popular indignation, when it comes, needs direction. ROBESPIERRE and his dozen of confederates could make the blood of the most virtuous citizens flow down the streets of Paris. *Two* men brave enough to inspire courage and skilful enough to direct the popular indignation, sent the tyrant to the guillotine, and terminated his bloody usurpation.

It is so in politics. The masses of the party have no part in making nominations. A half dozen, or a less number of politicians in each election district, set up delegates to the nominating convention in the interest of A for Congress, B for State Senate, C for Sheriff, &c. Indeed the candidates themselves generally select persons to stand for the delegates at the primary meetings. Sometimes, or rather in nearly every case, there is conflict between the candidates, in regard to the persons to be selected, and compromise is necessary. The leading office ordinarily controls, but frequently a minor one determines the vote of the district in convention, in filling the most important public stations. The half dozen politicians, and as many others as they, aided by the personal influence of the candidate, can induce to attend for the purpose, vote for the delegates in nomination. Sometimes there are sharp contests between the friends of opposing candidates for the same office, and the attendance is larger. The delegates are chosen on grounds as diverse as there are candidates in number The convention is constituted, and the work of barter begins. The friends of C for Sheriff will give *twenty* votes to D for the Assembly, for *two* in return. An accommodating candidate for Recorder will agree to nominate a candidate for State Senator, for giving him political fortunes, on consideration of one for himself, sorely wanted. And so, throughout the catalogue of offices, gentlemen who are willing to serve the public in lucrative ministerial offices are liberal enough to give the people nominees for Congress and the State Legislature. The separation of the delegates into different conventions meeting on the same day, has had little effect in suppressing the barter system. We have heard, too, of votes being purchased for cash. The sole function of the party at large is to ratify this political brokerage. If a party man refuses to ratify, he is at once denounced as a traitor to the flag, and accused of raising the "black flag of rebellion." The people have no part in making these nominations. No reference whatever is had to the public interests. No inquiry is made whether the candidate is competent and otherwise fit. In Philadelphia it is not necessary that he should have any character except such as commends him to the favor of the criminal classes of society. Good character is a positive objection to a man in the primary meetings in that city. It does not always help him here. The whole business is personal and a man who wants office begs for it as a mendicant begs alms. He stops you on the street, calls on you at your dwelling or place of business, presses "*his* claims," and describes his prospects, who are working for him, and entreats your support. Forty years ago such a man would have been deemed *prima facie* unfit for office. Now we are told that the day has passed for any man to get office without "working" for it, which means to beg, barter for or buy it. Political honesty, or any kind of political morality, is incompatible with the very system. If we have had good men in office in times past, it was in spite of this political machinery. It has degenerated every year, and has become intolerable.

At length the reaction is coming, and at hand. Public indignation runs high. There is a demand for a ticket which will, in some sense, at least, represent the people. The masses of the Republican party in this county *propose, by way of experiment*, to make their own nominations *for* the next election. A bold, brave effort is all that is needed. If the independent Republicans nominate an able and unexceptionable ticket, it will go through. They must not set before the people a ticket of office seekers. Let the people bring out men in whom they have confidence, and throw over the whole pack of office seekers. In so doing they may pass by some good men; but the great object of party publication will be advanced. What is wanted by the Republican party is a good ticket selected by the people and not foisted on them. We know that many of the best men in the party are in this independent movement, and they will give it character and direction. If they confine their object to party reform, they will succeed in the good work, for the people will be with them. In a very short time the public will learn who they are who have called for reform, and will be able to judge of the motives and wisdom of those engaged in the movement.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HOAR, after spending a brief season at his New England home, will return to Washington and close up the business of his office. He expects to return to the practice of law in Boston in the fall. With half the labor his business will be worth to him many times the salary of the office he leaves.

THE annexed table shows the freight shipments over the Pacific Railroad since the beginning of 1870, not including the large amount of general merchandise:

	Tea.	Hops.	Silk.	Wine	Wool.	Hides.
Jan.	198	43,866	1,377	9,940	....	....
Feb.	17,642	72,400	720	25,000	....	....
March	329,754	....	1,963	30,582	14,778	13,344
April	303,034	1,561	10,765	22,949	51,864	....
Totals	700,149	61,826	13,826	149,151	326,295	69,351

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In the financial crash of 1857, it is estimated, eight hundred millions of dollars were lost in bank circulation and in the depreciation of stocks.

A Massachusetts spinster of thirty-five has become the sixth wife of a gentleman of sixty-five.

The last official report shows the total funded debt of the city and county of New York to be less than $30,000,000. The assessed real estate to the value of $200,000,000. The annual taxes levied and collected in New York exceeds its total indebtedness.

It is said the colored people of South Carolina own one-half of this year's cotton crop. One cotton broker in Charleston had received 126 consignments from them, and the amount of sales on their account had reached $30,000.

The Chinese of San Francisco who make their living at the wash-tub visited the other day because some clothes were washed at figures below the standard price. Twenty-five were arrested, and a number of butcher knives and hatchets confiscated.

The Toronto *Telegraph* is still harping on the Fenian raid. It says: "England is responsible, yet the raids have cost her nothing. The Americans are responsible, yet the raids have cost *them* nothing. Canada is not responsible, yet the raids have cost her four Millions," "Somebody must indemnify us." We can do only one thing by way of compensation, and that is buy the Dominion. We will give $100,000,000—in Alabama claims.

Ohio short-horns are being purchased by Iowa farmers for stock raising purposes. One of the animals brought $950.

The Marion county, Iowa, *Democrat* thus describes a singular cattle disease which has done a great deal of damage: "The disease first makes its appearance in a limb of the victim, either on the shoulder or thigh, and in a short time the spot attacked turns black and becomes swollen, and within a few hours mortification takes place and death follows. No other part of the animal swells or seems affected.

Bayard Taylor, writing from Salt Lake to the New York *Tribune*, ventures the prediction that polygamy will die out without the need of any governmental interference.

The *Deseret News*, the official Mormon organ of Utah, has a large circulation, and is printed on paper made and with types cast in Salt Lake.

A New York letter says: A man named John Duggan, who was discharged from his situation as night watchman at the St. Cloud Hotel, went to a b ouse where his wife was engaged as servant, and told her he had obtained a situation for her at the St. Cloud Hotel. While going along the street, Dugga n suddenly drew a razor and cut his wife's throat and then cut his own, inflicting frightful wounds. Grief at being thrown out of employment is said to have been the cause. The parties to the tragedy were only four months in America. Both will die.

PERSONAL.

The Appletons are receiving in England the benefit of an absurd rumor that they were anxious to have the whole of "Lothair" telegraphed over the cable. The story contains 157,120 words, and would cost $138,880.

The Prince of Wales has purchased Tally-more Park for a private residence.

Rev. Isaac Aiken, of Pittsburgh, is a contributor to the July number of *Lippincott's Magazine*.

Ex-Secretary Wells's article in the *Galaxy* is called a nautical romance.

Donn Piatt is attacked by another correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who styles him "the champion scold of America," and advises him to hand a challenge to all the fish-women on the continent.

Gen. Mulligan's diary, which will soon be published, contains the following, under date of March 22, 1860: The occasion of this motley mass was the last of the long speeches delivered upon "Kansas" Mrs. D. sat just in front of me with her mother in the reporters' gallery. For three hours Douglas thundered in the capital. His sarcasms were keen, his arguments like twice-told tales. He plucked the administration by the beard. He stabbed it with every-day blade. He completely gutted it. Wheeling upon South Carolina in one of its interruptions, he turned to her and with a grand retort, delivered with the pomp of Grecian tragedy and the fire of the Scotch Douglas.

Rev. Dr. Ewer, of Christ's Church, New York city, will not return from Europe. It is said he will take charge of a Ritualistic Church in England.

South Carolina is talking of building a monument to perpetuate the memory of Simmes the novelist.

Disraeli is "puffed up" in the *Galaxy* for July.

Mike McCoole is again in training.

Kirby Smith has accepted a professorship in the University of Nashville.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg recently paid to an old lady in Berlin the bonjour of the release of her son from conscription, "Why should he not serve, old lady? I am also a soldier!" The old lady replied, "Ah, that is all very well for your Highness, for 'He' has never learned anything; but my son is a tailor!"

Dan Bryant, the minstrel, intends building a magnificent minstrel hall in New York.

Rudolph, the billiardist who was recently defeated by Dion, wants to play another game for $1,000 a side.

Judge Hoar will spend the summer at Nahant with his family.

William Morris, the London upholsterer, is said to be worth $2,000,000.

J. Henri Brown, the accomplished journalist, prints a well written article on his late friend, Albert D. Richardson, in *Packard's Monthly*.

Rev. E. E. Hall receives the largest salary paid any Boston clergyman, $7,500 per annum.

Daniel K. Whitaker, of New Orleans, is writing a "History of Dartmouth College." His grand-father was one of the original Regulators.

John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, is thus described in Herder's "Adrastea:" "A serene and smooth countenance, an arched nose, the clearest and most piercing eye, a fresh color, quite unusual to one of his age, and surprising perfect health—all this gives him an exterior at once interesting and venerable. You could not see him without being struck with his appearance. Most persons are at once full of prejudice and opposition to him before seeing him, acquired quite a different opinion of him after talking to him for a short acquaintance, There was a mingling of cheerfulness and reflection in his whole air, in all his conduct. He was very sprightly, and one could not but notice the quiet variability of his animal spirits, though deep peace reigned within him."

It appears, after all, Mary Magdalen was not, prior to her conversion, an abandoned woman.

An undertaker in Utawich, in more advantageous than considerate, has a fashion of sending his card to all persons lying dangerously ill.

Sardou and Offenbach are to bring out an opera jointly.

The Chicago *Post* nominates Red Cloud as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1872. He would carry Tammany by the ties of consanguinity, and would satisfy the military element. His fondness for fire-water would conciliate and concentrate a large body of voters on whom the Democracy rely for success. He is unassailable, for he has none of the antecedents than Polk or Pierce had. His grumbles because he has had no presents, and in this he would be with the whole House and whole Democratic party, for they have received nothing but an annual trouncing for the last fourteen years.

The New York *Tribune* ridicules the assertion of the Chicago *Times* that James Fenimore Cooper was a Southern author, and adds: "And, bless the mark, our old editorial associate, Richard Hildreth, because he once passed eighteen months in a Southern State for the benefit of his health, and improved the time in writing an anti-slavery novel!"

One who had a position in Washington under President Buchanan's administration, speaks thus of her who was Miss Harriet Lane in those days, but who has since become a wife: "It is courtesy, however, to be presented to Miss Lane, the niece of the White House. She is its dainty mistress. A lady, who, to the stately grace and winning tournure that charms while it commands, adds the yet richer lustre, which intellect sheds, to give beauty to the spirit and purity of character and loveliness of person. With the vigor of American traits, she blends the cordial and sparkling courtesies of English life. The heart involuntarily selects her as its ideal type of woman. Envy disputes the choice as an infringement upon its ideal. In saying that Miss Lane may be unreasonably adored, there is no familiarity in acquaintance. The briefest fair weather sunshine of her merest notice is worth the whole defiance of a moment—are the measures of my acquaintance."

THE seventy-five Coolies imported by Mr. Calvin T. Sampson, the shoemaker, of North Adams, Massachusetts, are at their benches earnestly striving to master the mysteries of shoemaking. They experienced considerable difficulty in their ignorance of our language, being of course almost impossible to instruct, and it remains to be seen how far their well known aptness at imitation will overcome or compensate for their inaccessability in this respect. Everything must be taught them by example, nothing by precept. Instructors are very hard to obtain. The Brotherhood of St. Crispin, a very formidable labor organization are doing their best to prevent capable men acting in that capacity. Notwithstanding these serious drawbacks, John Chinaman, as he is to New England homes, and several of them have given evidence of considerable improvement. Already one has undertaken that most delicate and difficult of machines, the pegging machine, an operation which is very rare, and can command high wages, and has made marvelous progress in controlling its devious and peculiar motion, which requires the hands and foot and eyes to be all on the alert. Another has lasted a shoe, after seeing several completed by the instructor, and except some slight imperfection in rounding the toe has turned out a creditable piece of work.

GEORGIA has made rapid strides since the overthrow of slavery and reaction in mechanics, and the development of her agricultural and mineral resources, and if nothing arises to retard her present rate of progress, she will soon be in reality what she is now only in name—the Empire state of the South. Two cotton mills have been erected during the past winter—one at Atlanta and the other at Fayetteville. The Thomas Iron Works Company has purchased three thousand additional acres of land on the Coosa river, and intend to push things vigorously in the fall. Coal and iron have been found in large deposits in the immediate vicinity.

A CORRESPONDENT says: "The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company has recently put in market four hundred thousand acres of land, lying in the counties of Webster, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Palo Alto, and Emmet, Iowa. These have been appraised at from five to fifteen dollars an acre. They will be sold on long time at eight per cent. interest. One-tenth of the purchase money is required at the time of sale, bone the second year, and one-tenth each succeeding year. This land is among the best in Iowa, and located in a rapidly improving portion of the state."

RATE OF DUTIES ON STEEL.

Letter to the Hon. Darwin Phelps from F. E. Brunot, Esq.

PITTSBURGH, May 25, 1870.

Hon. Darwin Phelps, M. C.:

DEAR SIR—I am told that it is not likely a general tariff bill will pass the present Congress, but that a short bill, embodying some of the most important changes needed, will be introduced. It seems to me that a change of the rates upon steel, from the present partly *ad valorem*, to a uniform specific rate, and which would at least not reduce the present duty, is one of the things needed to keep up the revenue from that article, and to prevent fraudulent invoicing. The disposition to *reduce* the duty on steel of the better grades, can only arise in the minds of some of the Congressmen who have evinced it, from a misapprehension of the case. I think an examination of the inclosed papers will convince any candid mind that protection to the manufacture of steel is now, and always has been, directly *for the best interests of the consumers*.

The old "confidential" price list of a leading English house in New York, inclosed herewith, shows the prices which prevailed during the decade between 1850 and 1860; or until the American manufacturers began to make steel of a sufficiently good quality to compete with the English, and in sufficient quantity to interfere seriously with their markets. The pencil marks on the left margin of the price list, show the cost of the several kinds of steel there indicated as quoted in the New York papers, in 1870, a copy of which I also inclose.

The duty from 1846 to 1857 was 15 per cent, *ad valorem* on steel costing 7 cents per pound, and 20 per cent, on all other steel. From 1857 to 1862 the duty was on all steel 15 per cent. With this nominal protection, little or no progress could be made by the American manufacturers towards competition with the foreigner in the production of the higher grades of steel, and consequently the English were able to maintain their prices, and not only so, but to advance them at the commencement of the rebellion. The increased duties of the tariff of 1862, added to the high price of gold, (which latter was the same in its effect as an equivalent increase of tariff) so stimulated the American steel manufacturers to improve the quality, and increase the quantity, and kinds of their production that the English have since been compelled to reduce their prices, or lose the market.

It is common for the advocates of the free trade theory to assert that the tariff is a "*tax upon the consumers*." Their newspapers direct-ly proclaim that it is so in the case of steel, and the same assertion has been made in Congress. Let us suppose for a moment that the assertion is true. How can the duty on steel be a tax on the consumers unless they pay it? and how could they pay it unless the price of the article consumed is increased by an amount equal to the duty? Now, the same parties assert that the present specific duty on steel, reduced to *ad valorem* rate, is from 40 to 100 per cent. on its cost. Let us suppose that it also to be true, and follow the suppositions to their inevitable logical results. The price of the best "English cast steel double shear" is, in 1870, as may be seen by reference to any New York price current between this date, was 18 cents per pound. The duty from 1857 to 1860 was 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, which, if paid by the consumer, was included in the price. If the present duty is 40 to 100 per cent. the increase would be 72½ per cent. If we deduct the 15 per cent. from that, we will have *increased* duty paid by the consumer, which is 57½ per cent., and which added to 18 cents per pound, should give the general price of the steel. Fifty-seven and a half per cent added to 18 cents per pound, makes the price to the consumers just 28 3-4 cents per pound. I refer-ence to any New York price list will show that the present cost of "English cast steel double shear" is but 18½ cents per pound in gold. Hence the assertion we have supposed for the moment to be true prove themselves to be absurd and erroneous.

You will observe by a comparison of the old price list of Naylor & Co. with the New York *Price Current* of 1870, under the present tariff, that a reduction of the additional burden on the premium of gold which they are obliged to pay in order to get their money home, that the English have been compelled to reduce the price of their steel from 1½ cents to 3 cents per pound, equal to from 8 to 20 per cent., according to quality. This advantage has been gained by the consumers of steel in consequence of the protection which the present tariff and the duties have afforded to the American manufacturer.

If it is asserted that "the English steel manufacturers might have reduced their prices even if the competition had not existed," the ticked list has never did before, and the fact compelled is a sufficient answer; and the probabilities are, that but for this competition the American consumer would now be paying the old prices, with the addition of the premium on gold. Hopefully, even this question is left merely to conjecture. You will observe that the price of one article of steel manufacture is not named either in the Naylor circular or in the New York price current, viz: the circular saws of a diameter over forty-eight inches. The price of this article has not been reduced for the reason that the English have no competition to American skill in the manufacture. Within a year the large circular saw plates have been successfully made in Pittsburgh. The quality is equal to, or superior to the best, and the English are beginning to feel the pressure, and will soon begin to reduce the price of this article as they did other kinds of steel—*on competition*—unless they can prevail upon Congress to take away the protection which has laid the American steel makers to venture into competition with their monopoly.

The quantity of steel manufactured in the United States in 1869, exclusive of Bessemer steel, was 343,220 tons.

The quantity imported was, (exclusive of Bessemer,) 18,851 tons net.

The total will give as the approximate consumption per annum, in round numbers, 41,000 tons.

I have before shown that the price of steel under the present duty has been reduced from $3.00 to $67 20 per ton. If we take the average between them, it will be $50 45 per ton—which multiplied by 41,000 tons, the amount consumed, gives *two millions sixty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars* ($2,068,450) *per annum as the sum saved to the American consumers of steel by the protection which has induced the manufacture of steel in the United States to the point of successful competition with foreigners.* Nor is this all. The revenue received by the United States from the duty on steel in 1869 was $1,118,334 12 *in gold*. This sum is the annual tribute paid by the foreign manufacturers for the privileges of the American market. If not paid by them, that amount of revenue must be raised by taxation from our own people—hence the sum is saved to the people, and added to that saved to the consumers of the steel, makes the handsome aggregate of $3,254,784 per annum.

If the facts and figures I have given are incontrovertible, and it seems to me must lead any candid person, who will examine the subject, inevitably to the conclusion that the proposed reduction of the duty on steel is uncalled for and would be unwise.

Aside from any question of protection, the duties on steel should be *increased* rather than reduced, if it is by no means our present standard. The present rates have produced more *revenue* than any previous tariff. In 1869 the amount is larger than in 1867 and 1868, and at the end of 1870 it will be found that the amount of steel imported will be in still greater excess of any previous year. The English have been paying in addition to the duties, the premium on gold, and if the duties were to be increased in the same proportion that gold declines—they could afford to pay the addition, and would do so, without decreasing the amount of steel they would import, or increasing the price.

In saying that the facts and figures I have given are incontrovertible, I meant to say they are so, in a direction contrary to the conclusion to be drawn therefrom by the free traders. I am aware, that persons who are engaged in the manufacture of steel and familiar with the price, will find fault with me for understating the amount of the increase in the price caused by American competition. The confidential circular from which the former rates is given, of course named the lowest grade of steel, as that is the only one on paper from which the present price is given, quotes merely nominal rates, always much higher than the private rates of the seller. On some kinds of steel the reduction is double what I have stated. I have taken the figures of the circular of Naylor & Co. and of the price current, because they are visible, indisputable evidence, and they make the case strong enough to convince any one who is open to conviction.

Of course much more may be said on the "steel question" and in favor of the protective policy, the benefits of which it illustrates, but I have preferred to limit to it your attention, and through you the attention of others, merely to the points presented by the paper which has prompted me to write it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FELIX R. BRUNOT.

THE Missouri lead is said to be so full of impurities that a St. Louis lead manufacturer was forced to order 400 tons of Spanish lead ore, which, when delivered, will cost $7 55 per ton. This is three and a half mills per pound over the price now paid for Missouri and Illinois lead. From the fact that lead mining in the Western States has been confined almost exclusively to persons of slender means, unable to erect costly machinery or make large excavations, the mines have been confined in a great measure. The production has fallen to 11,000 tons per annum, while the consumption in the West alone has risen to 13,000 tons. In 1869 the United States consumed 53,-000 tons, of which only 40 per cent. was imported. It costs less to transport lead from Europe to St. Louis *via* New Orleans, than it does to ship the metal by rail from Iowa to New York or Philadelphia. This shows the cheapness of river transportation, compared with that of rail.

A CO-OPERATION bank on a somewhat novel plan has been established at Ireelan in Geauga county, the stockholders of which are working men. The management of this institution is very simple. An individual having served his time at the weaving trade, pays a stipulated initiation fee, and subscribes for as many shares of stock as will amount to the loan he wants. After the expiration of a certain time, two months perhaps, the bank furnishes him the means to buy looms, a suitable building for the use of the necessary quantity of yarn to commence manufacturing on his own account. A dozen or more weavers, by the same process, may unite themselves together and start a cloth factory. The profits for 1869 amounted to $100,000. The Ireelan institution is one of a ring of fifteen hundred banks, numbering three hundred thousand members, managing a capital of $100,000,000, and loaning collectively last year 120,000,000 dollars. The center of this grand monetary ring is the Genassenschafts Bank of Berlin, which assists the others when they need it, and keep up the proper balance of power.

STATE NEWS.

Joseph Nicklin, of Lake township, Greene county, was attacked by an enraged cow last week, and so severely injured that he has since died.

An unknown man jumped from a train of cars at Spruce creek, Blair county, to recover his hat, which had been blown off, and had his skull fractured. He will die from the effects of his injuries.

On Saturday last Alanson R. Felt, of Brookwayville, Jefferson county, was drowned in the Little Toby. He was rafting at the time, and was accidentally thrown into the water. He leaves a wife and family.

Mr. James Carson, of Greenville, met with a very sad accident Tuesday morning. He was bringing his horse from pasture, leading him by the forelop, and while walking along thus, unconcernedly, and without any reason to apprehend danger, the horse pulled loose from him, suddenly wheeled, and kicked him on the head, tearing the upper portion of his left ear about half off, and fracturing his skull so badly that there is but little hope entertained of his recovery.

At a meeting in Harrisburg on Thursday last, the Central Branch of the Evangelical Alliance was organized, with Rev. T. H. Robinson, of Harrisburg, as President.

A vein of lead ore has been discovered at New Enterprise, Bedford county, said to be rich.

Fishing with seines in the Delaware legally closed on Friday last. The catch of shad, herring and sturgeon was larger than for several years past, and fishermen were well paid for their labors.

A son of Fergus Clawson, of Indiana county, was drowned at Blacklick Station, while seining, last week.

During one of the recent thunder storms, a gentleman in Catawissa had so narrow an escape from death as to be almost miraculous. He was in a carriage, and had taken refuge from the storm upon a covered bridge. The lightning struck the bridge and killed the gentleman's horse instantly. The gentleman himself was rendered unconscious, but soon recovered.

A correspondent of the Somerset *Standard* says: We have official information that at the late consultation, held in Pittsburgh, between the chief officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the officers of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company, it was decided to appropriate fifty thousand dollars for the erection of railroad buildings at Confluence, as follows: Twenty thousand for repair shops and round house sufficient to contain ten locomotives; water station with pipes, tanks, plugs, &c., sufficient to supply the road and shops; passenger station, freight depot, &c., to be erected out of the balance of the appropriation; the whole to be ready for occupancy by the first of next January. These facts are awakening the minds of the people, and men are pouring in daily from all parts of the country in search of houses and lots and employment. Certainly no place in Western Pennsylvania has brighter prospects or more glory awaiting it than the beautiful and prospective city of Confluence.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* complains that drunkenness prevails to a painful extent among the lower classes of females in that city.

Allegheny College, Meadville, owns $70,000 of the stock of the Reno Oil and Land Company. Oil has recently been struck on the company's land, which is fortunate, as the gift is entitled to the parties instituting the suit, which, instead of proving satisfactory, filled the bonds of sympathy and love between the two, and, as the sequel will show, stimulated the flow of liquid wealth, and we trust a more harmonious and blissful wedded life hereafter. The contesting couple again returned to their youth, renewed their plighted troth, and resolved to forget the past, living a better, happier future, and be re-married. This happy consummation was brought about on Tuesday last at Lancaster, from which city the lady hails, and the second wedding was celebrated with considerable pomp and display, a number of cards invited to witness the ceremony. The parties are well known in this city, and as the result of their first marriage have had one offspring, which, however, only lived a year or two.

OHIO NEWS.

While a party of young lads were playing with an old musket, in Akron on Tuesday, it was discharged, the ball passing through the breast of one of the parties named Frank Koplin, killing him instantly.

One of the county officials at Bowling Green has a weakness for bitters, and prefers Hostetter's. He noticed, however, that the liquid disappeared more rapidly than it should, and his patience finally gave out. He therefore put a little arsenic in the bottle, and awaited developments. The parties all unsuspectingly helped themselves, but, it is said, they don't want any more of the Sheriff's bitters.

Clement Figley, of New Lisbon, was instantly killed in Jones's ore bank at that place, on Tuesday of last week, by the falling of a mass of gravel.

The Ashtabula *Sentinel* says the monument to Mr. Giddings has been received, and will be put in place as soon as proper arrangements can be made. The great weight of the granite blocks will require the preparation of machinery for lifting them into place, which will occasion some delay. It is hoped, however, that public ceremonies attend the putting up of this monument, which probably will take place, and of which due notice will be given.

While returning from singing-school, near Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio, on Tuesday evening, Miss Hayes, a beautiful young lady, was thrown from her horse and fatally injured.

John Karl of Seville township, Medina county, a few days since, made an attempt to end his life by cutting his throat with a hatchet. He had been reading the Bible, and coming to the passage "If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off," he deliberately took a hatchet and hewed away at his own right hand. He succeeded in giving himself two or three severe gashes before he was arrested in his insane caprice. He has since been taken to the Insane Asylum at Newburg.

At a barn raising near Beavertown, Ohio, Saturday, Henry Hilis, while romping with some young ladies, stumbled and fell, breaking his neck. He died almost instantly.

On Saturday last an uncommon incident occurred in Ashtabula county. Mr. Elisha Balion, an aged and respectable citizen, who had been walking about the place as usual, came in and stood by the bedside of his wife, who had been ill for several weeks. In a few minutes he fell heavily on the floor and almost instantly expired. Mrs. Balion, hearing her husband fall, though very weak, raised herself up, and seeing her husband lying dead upon the floor, sank down, and within the space of about one hour's time she too was dead.

Julius Riley, of Aurora, Portage county, has two geese that he has had in his possession upwards of forty years. He purchased them about the year 1830, as they were at that time "middle-aged geese."

A dangerous insect or worm has made its appearance in Crawford county, traveling from tree to tree, and entirely stripping them of their foliage.

At Dayton, a short time ago, a little child of D. F. Harris, aged four years, fell into an abandoned well, belonging to the city, and was drowned. The father has taken letters of administration on the estate of the child, preliminary to suing the city.

In one locality in Starke county are twelve houses in which live twenty-four families, in which, during the past year, there were eighteen births and ten deaths. Said twenty-four families also own sixty-four dogs.

A man named Ball was shot very mysteriously in Cleveland last Thursday. He was riding in a wagon with his son, when he was seen suddenly to fall back from his seat. An excited crowd gathered, and an examination revealed a hole in the back of the head, evidently made by a bullet, but nobody had heard the report of a firearm. The intention had evidently been to commit murder, as the shot was well aimed for the brain. The ball has as yet not been found, but is lodged on the skull. There is no clue to the perpetrator.

The certificate of incorporation of the Lake Erie and Tuscarawas Valley Coal and Mining Company was filed in the Secretary of State's office on Thursday. The company is organized to carry on the business of mining coal, iron ore and other minerals in the valley of the Tuscarawas river and its branches, with business office located at Cleveland. The capital stock is $120,000, in shares of $100.

The wife of a colored man residing on Observatory road, near Cincinnati, is said to have given birth to a child one year ago whose head now measures thirty-three inches in diameter and weighs twenty-five pounds. It was only within the past few weeks that the remarkable child's development began, and for several weeks the head of the youthful Webster has increased at the rate of half an inch per week. The body plods along at the usual pace.

A serious accident occurred at the stone quarry near Massillon on Tuesday. A young man named John Vogt, with others, were engaged in moving a large stone, weighing several tons, down the hill side, in order to place it on a railroad flat. The young man was on the lower side of the stone, and when he saw it coming toward him with threatening rapidity, tried to get out of the way, but unfortunately fell, and the stone rolled upon him, wounding and mangling him terribly.

John Shantz, of Paint township, Wayne county, committed suicide last Thursday by hanging himself in his granary. The deceased was about seventy years old. The cause is supposed to arise from his expulsion from church.

A house at Plymouth was set on fire a few days ago by the heat reflected from the

las. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

OR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

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Government Securities,

OLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS

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ONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS
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First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

OLD BONDS,

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FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 20, 1870

The active demand for money, which was particularly observable during the greater portion of last week, has caused some closeness in the working of our loan market. We are informed that the banks are not as liberally disposed towards borrowers, and feel the necessity of narrowing their discount favors. If such a course is necessary, there could not be a more opportune time. The liberal line of discounts which our banks have for some while back been practicing, should have its limitation to suit the wants of customers, and now that the heated term is upon us, trade will languish and the demand for large favors still cease.

We find the local stock market so excessively quiet that it is difficult to get at any transactions to make fair quotations from. There is many good round lots of local stock offering, but the figures scare the majority of purchasers.

—The gross receipts on the Connellsville Railroad since the first of November, the beginning of their fiscal year, to the first of the present month, were $357,070, against $339,873 received during the same period in the preceding year, showing an increase of $17,197, or about five per cent. On this short road, without eastern connection, and way trade being the only business upon it, so large an increase of receipts must be satisfactory to the stockholders, while at the same time exhibiting the effect of cheap intercourse in developing local resources and creating business.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	118	118	118
U. S. Bonds '62	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '67	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '68	113¾	113¾	113¾
6-20s	108½	108½	108½
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	118
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¾
U. S. 10-40s	108½
20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Pacific Railroad	102
Currency Sixes	113¾

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 20, 1870.	10 30	11 30	12 30	1 30	2 30	3 30
	A M	A M	M	P M	P M	P M
New York Central	100¾	100	100¾	100½	100	100
New Jersey Central	25	25	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
Erie						
Harlem	108	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Reading	101	101	101	101	101	101
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	100½	100¼	100½	100¾	100¾	100¾
Illinois Central		107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh						
Chicago and Northwestern	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Do. preferred	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
St. Paul	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
St. Paul preferred	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Toledo and Wabash						
Do preferred						
Fort Wayne		119		119	119	119
Chicago and Alton		97½		97½	97½	97½
Ohio and Mississippi	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Western Union Telegraph	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Pacific Mail		64		64	64	64
Adams Express		65		65	65	65
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		99		99	99	99
American Express		46		46	46	46
United States Express						
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	100¾	100¾	—	—
N. J. Central	25	25¼	—	¼
Erie	25	25¼	—	¼
Harlem	107½	107¾	¼	—
Reading	101	101	—	—
Mich. Central	124	124	—	—
Mich. Southern	100¾	100¾	—	—
Illinois Central	141	140	—	1
Cleve. and Pitts.	109½	109½	—	—
Chicago and North W.	84¾	84¾	—	—
Do. preferred	90½	91¾	—	—
Rock Island	92¼	92¼	—	—
St. Paul	82¾	82¾	—	—
Do. preferred	82¾	82	—	¾
Tol. and Wabash	75	76	1	—
Ft. Wayne	97¼	97	—	¼
Chicago and Alton	118	117½	—	½
Ohio and Miss.	41¾	41¾	—	—
Western U. Tel.	86¾	86¾	—	—
Pacific Mail	64	64	—	—
Adams Express	65	65	—	—
Wells, Fargo & Co.	99	99	—	—
American M. U. Ex	46	46	—	—
U. S. Express	49½	49½	—	—

—At Chicago the local money market has been more active during the past week than over before known at this time of the year. The speculative demand has almost absorbed the loanable funds of the banks, and locked the money up in grain and whisky in store. With three million bushels more of grain in the elevators than at the same time last year, and of this grain at prices twenty-five per cent. higher than then, it is easy to see why money should be tight, contrary to the usual experience at this season of the year. If the banks were called upon for another statement now, they would show another increase of cash and a greater amount of loans than on the 9th. Merchant customers apply-ing for loans get no more than they ask for, because they are entitled to it, but speculators find it growing more difficult to get money.

The country demand is scarcely seen in quotable. The amount going out each day is not extremely large, but it has been kept up longer than ever before known, and keeps currency so scarce in the market that bankers are still ordering shipments of it from New York. The scarcity was so decided this afternoon that at the close of business New York exchange was unsalable.

—The *World* of Saturday says: The stock market was quiet in the morning, but advanced sharply in the afternoon, and was very active at the close. The strongest stocks on the list were Northwest preferred, Ohio and Mississippi, Rock Island, Lake Shore, Reading, New York Central, Hannibal and St. Joseph and Erie. The latter is the favorite for buying back on the list is Northwest preferred at 91, of which Europe holds $8,000,000, or one-half the total amount. There are many conservative investors in this road, Ohio and Mississippi shares at their present price, 41, are the cheapest non-dividend paying line in the list, as the road is earning more than Wabash, which is selling at 65, Ohio and Mississippi earnings are given to about 5 per cent. on the common stock, and the road is thirty-eight miles the shortest route between the important cities of Cincinnati and St. Louis.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) deals in Unlisted Securities, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells for customers any stocks on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

Wool Market.

Wool is selling this week at from thirty to forty cents. Thomas McCoy, of this place, has bought some ten or twelve thousand pounds of the new clip at these prices, and is willing to say the same for a few more lots.—*Buckeye State, New Lisbon, Ohio.*

In Fulton county, Ohio, the wool crop is much lighter than last year. The prices rule about the same—35@36c.

We are indebted to Mr. John N. Fordyce, of the firm of Fordyce & Son, one of the largest merchants of this place, for the following report of shipments of wool made from the Cambridge depot thus far this season:

Consigned by farmers to Sheeler & Rood, Philadelphia, 121 bales, 22,893 lbs.

By merchants to Samuel Lee & Co., Philadelphia, 36 bales, 4,788 lbs.

Bradford, Pierce & Co., Providence, 21 bales, 6,704 lbs.

John Maginnis & Co., Boston, 14 bales, 2,929 lbs.

Harding, Gray & Dewey, Boston, 14 bales, 1,166 lbs.

Total, 206 bales, 40,114 lbs.

The season has only fairly opened, and the best has not shipped as yet, we think.

Among the buyers are Fordyce & Son, Wm. Rainey, Craig & Bryant, Shaffner & Beymer, Burt & Bryce, Sheeler & Rood, and others.

The ruling price for the best wool here is 36c, while lower grades bring lower prices.—*Guernsey County, O., Times.*

The Wellsburg (W. Va.,) *News* says a number of Eastern wool buyers have recently made some excitement in the Brooke county wool market, by making heavy purchases of it, and the bulk of Brooke county wool has been sold or bargained for at that figure.

Wool brings 36c. in the country around Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, and the Belmont *Chronicle* says that it has been selling in Martin's Ferry, Ohio, for Very little in market, yet, however, in Belmont county. We learn of no sales in the vicinity. The demand for wool seems to be gaining ground that about 40c will be the ruling price.—*Noble county, O., Republican.*

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—*Flour* steady. Wheat weak and lower; sales of red winter at $1 26. No. 2 nominal at 98c. Corn inactive and nominal at 82@ 83c for No. 1 mixed, and 80@81c for No. 2. Oats very quiet and held for 50c for No. 1 white. Rye dull at 85c for No. 2 and 80c for No. 3. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions—Pork and bulk meats unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal at 92c per gallon.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, June 20, 1870.

BUSINESS—The excitement that held and controlled the market for some days past is gradually subsiding. As a general thing, when prices reach the top a reaction soon takes place. That the top has been reached in the leading markets, west and east, is pretty evident by the tone of dispatches received from those points. Matters have just been reversed—instead of more buyers than sellers, the reverse is the situation of affairs. In this market we do not move quite so fast; we neither advance or decline with the rapidity of other markets. Trade here is more legitimate and less speculative. The advance here was not in proportion with that made at other points. The stock of flour in the market at present is not a large one. The mills are doing a good business. The same may be said of the leading houses. Dealers are purchasing sparingly merely to meet their consiant wants, at prices to be found in another part of this report. Groceries—The market has ruled very quiet, more particularly for sugars. This fact may be attributed to the certainty of an abundant crop of fruit; dealers generally are making their arrangements accordingly. Dealers report a healthy market for staple groceries. Bacon and provisions—The firmness we have previously noticed continues; we have seldom seen so much activity prevailing as this season of the year. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market has not yet opened for new; a few lots of inferior dried have been received and sold at prices ranging at $6@6 50 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—The market was steady with a moderate demand. Soda ash—Sales of round lots, say 10 to 20 casks, at the following: common 4½ @ 4¾c; 2 cent, 5¼@5¾c; 3 cent, 6¼@6½c. Sales in a retail way were made at the usual advance. Potash 7½@7¾c; pearl 8@8½c.

BEANS—The market contains a liberal supply, the receipts since our last were 152 pkgs by river and rail, other lots are coming in by wagon, of which we have no account. Prices have undergone no change. We note sales of common to prime at $1 90@2 10 ₱ bush, closing up, 28@29c, with a declining tendency.

BRANS—Bulk; supply exceeds the demand; small sales were made in a regular way at $1 20@1 75 ₱ bushel, the latter for small white.

CARBON OIL—Market dull and prices very weak; we quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 28@29c ₱ gallon.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 5¼@5¾c; No. 3 10c; No. 1 coarse meal at 4½@4¾, barrel 2 10@2 25; choice family, 6 00@6 25; half barrels of 100 lbs at $3 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull, with more sellers than buyers. Apples, of sparing supply and weak. Sales were reported at 4½@5c. These are entirely new lots. Peaches—Sales of halves 8@8c; pared 16@17. Blackberries 12@13c. Pitted cherries 20@21c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Under the influx of warm weather the demand is small, sales were made in a regular way at $1 20@1 75 ₱ bushel, the latter for small white.

CARBON OIL—Market dull and prices very weak; we quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 28@29c ₱ gallon.

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EGGS—Under the influx of warm weather the demand is small, sales were made in a regular way at $1 20@1 75 ₱ bushel, the latter for small white.

CARBON OIL—Market dull and prices very weak; we quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 28@29c ₱ gallon.

FEATHERS—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 40c ₱ lb.

FISH—We can report a fair demand and full supply of the leading varieties. Mackerel; No. 1 shore $20@20 ₱ barrel; No. 2 large $16; No. 3 large $14; No. 2 medium $13; No. 3 do $11 50; No. 3 small $10; No. 2 $2 25; No. 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 ₱ half barrel; Baltimore herring $7 75. White fish $8 50. Codfish 9c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL—The market was not an active one; we are reported regular sales at 90c@1 00 ₱ bushel.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7¼c; kegs, bulk, 6c.

FRUIT—Prunes 12@13c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 14@15c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case; other brands $6 50@7 00.

SEEDS—Buckwheat is in moderate demand at $2 @ 2 50 ₱ bushel; other descriptions very dull. Flaxseed is in regular way at $2 20. There was no demand for either clover or timothy.

HIDES—Sales of corn husks at 3@3½c ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—We can report a steady trade demand. Sugars find ready purchasers at our quotations. Dealers report a healthy condition so far as relates to groceries generally at the present writing.

SUGARS—Hards, crushed and granulated 14½@15c; powdered 14@c; A 13½@13¾c; soft 13c; New Orleans—stocks limited; sales at 10½@12½c; Cuba, 10@10½c; Porto Rico 10½@11½c; Havanas, in boxes, 11@12c. Molasses—sugars 40@50c per gallon.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 80@85c; Porto Rico 65@70c per gallon.

MYRTLE—Sales Havemeyer & Elder's, or H. & E. syrup, 85c; white honey drips, 80c; silver drips, 65c; golden 60c; amber and lower grades 55@56c ₱ gal.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 6½@7c ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Sales roasting, fair to good, 20c; prime 21@c; choice 22@23c; fancy 24@25c.

TEAS—In moderate demand; Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial, $1 60@$1 80; Japan $1 60@1 75; Oolong $1 40 and $1 85; Sun Chong 90c@$1 20 ₱ lb.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Salts Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—The market was steady, with a moderate demand. Sales of sperm at 42½c; star 30c, and Stearine 20@23c ₱ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ₱ gross.

LARD—The market was steady but not very active; regular sales were reported at 16½@17c; kegs 17@17½c; No 2 at 15@15c.

BRIMSTONE—The market remains quiet, with purchases for mill consumption only transpiring, at 3½@3½c ₱ lb.

FEED—The market continues steady without any change. The wholesale rates at the mills are: Bran $1 00 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 00; superfine $1; chop $1 30@1 40; corn 75c ₱ bushel; oats $1 50 per cwt.

WHISKY—The market is steady with a good trade demand at the following: Common rectified $1 05; proof rectified $1 15; rye whisky $1 65@1 75, according to age; pure copper still at $2 25@2 40 rye retailing from $4 00@6 00@8 00 ₱ gallon, according to age.

FLOUR—The market has undergone no change; we can report a moderate inquiry at $7 @ 7 50 bbl.

POTATOES—New potatoes are in moderate request at $5 00 ₱ barrel. The stock of old is pretty well exhausted. A prime article of Lake Shore Peachblows would bring 70@75c ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—The market was firm, with a fair demand; the excitement has abated, run for large fly. Bulkers are firm in their views. There is still a material difference in the views of operators. The principal demand was for choice brands. The following are our quotations: Superfine $4 75; extra Winfield $5 00; red wheat, $5 00 in bbls and $6 10 in sacks; XX family $6 00 in bbls and $6 50 in sacks; XX in bbls $7 00, in sacks $7 50; XXX family in bbls and $7 00 in sacks; sales of fancy at $7 10; choice $6 @; extra family $6 10, extra fine $5 50@5 75. Some quantities in sacks at 30c ₱ barrel less. We can report sales of flour from store: Good standard brands $5 75, $6 00@6 50. The dealers quotes the market still advancing. Bakers' flour, Minnesota and Wisconsin, $6 75@7 00; choice winter wheat family $6 @ 6 75. The principal brands of the leading houses are quoted at $6 25@6 50, and $6 75@7 00 ₱ bbl, 50c off in sacks; other brands were quoted at $6 25@6 50 in bbls, with 25@50c off in sacks. The receipts since our last were 1,125 bbls.

HAY—The market was dull, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. Sales were reported from wagon at $9, 12@16 ₱ ton. Baled was disposed of at a variety of prices.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; buyers were not very numerous. We can report sales by the car load at $1 55@1 75 ₱ bbl; sales from store were made at a slight advance.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; sales of Louisville Hyraulic $3 00@3 25 ₱ bbl.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We can report a firm market, with a good demand for the purpose of the market, but will be termed large. The receipts since our last were 25 tierces of lard, and 2 barrels and 1 package of dried beef. The current rates were: Shoulders—plain, 13@13½c; sugar cured canvassed, 16@16½c; Hams—sugar cured canvassed, 20@21c; Breakfast bacon—sugar cured canvassed, 20@21c. Lard—in tierces, 17½c; in buckets and kegs 18@c; in three to five pound caddies at 19@19½c. Mess pork sold at $20 00 ₱ bbl. Dried beef—sugar cured canvassed, Beef tongues $8 00 ₱ doz. Hog tongues $1 00 ₱ doz. Ham sausages 16c ₱ lb.

DRIED—We can report a continued good demand for most descriptions. Wheat was very firm, and readily disposed of at our quotations. The receipts since our last were: Oats, 75 sacks; rye, 133 sacks; barley, 120 sacks; wheat, 321 sacks; corn, 400 sacks, and 1 car. Corn was also solid, provided the articles met the views of the purchaser. Wheat—Red winter, $1 25@1 35 no lots were sold higher. Oats are firm but not quotably higher; we can report of offers of 50c for tumbl lots. Corn is firm, but sellers generally were not disposed to accept these figures. Sales were reported from store at 80@85c ₱ bushel, for ear corn in cars to go east. Certain dealers were not disposed to accept these figures. Sales were reported from store at 80@85c ₱ bushel. Corn—Market quiet; prices nominal; car sizzes, there being very little offering since the new crop. Distillers' holders want 35@36c, and holders are not anxious to force sales, but will not accept less. Barley—We have heard of no sales for some time.

TALLOW—Market is steady but not very active. We are reported sales of city rendered at 8½@9c, and country at 8@8½c ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The market appears weak. We are reported sales of several lots of oil barrels at $1 50@1 65.

CIDER—The stock is being steadily reduced. Small sales of prime sweet were made at $9@10 ₱ bbl; common to fair, $6@8.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ doz $1 60; 3-hoop do $2 00; 3-hoop do $2 50; No. 2 tubs $7 50; No. 3 do $6 50; No. 1 chums $8 50; zinc washboards ₱ doz $2 75.

PEA NUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 8 @9c ₱ lb.

HERB—The market was not an active one; limited sales were reported at 5@6c ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. Sales were reported to the trade at 60@65c.

LIME—The market was steady but not very active. We can report car load of Chelten at $1 20; at $2 25; Eastern at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

VEGETABLES—Green peas in moderate request at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl; string beans $6 50 ₱ bbl; receipts light. Cabbage—light receipts; sales at $2@3 00 ₱ bbl.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 20 1870.

Cattle.

The following are the arrivals by car loads, as taken from the books of Mr. McKnight, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway:

ILLINOIS.	Cars.	OHIO.	Cars.
L. & J. Shamburg	4	Winder & Wyman	1
Haas & Bro	1	Greenwalt & Kahn	1
Marks & Bro	2	Tranerman & L	1
M. Verner	1	Neely & Rice	1
		Emerick & Co	1
INDIANA.		D. Sherick	1
G. H. Welsh	1	Hemphill & Bishop	1
		J. Stern	1
Total number cars	21		
Total last week	31		

As will be seen from the above statement, there were four car loads, or about 70 head of cattle more than last week, yet the run of country stock from the neighboring counties was heavier than for some time past. We had on the market live stock from Washington, Mercer, Butler, Lawrence, and other western counties, making in the aggregate nearly 1,000 head on sale, the quality was of the poorer kind, consisting of thin, light stock, and prices declined nearly $5@ on them, but for prime steers, which were scarce, a fair price was readily yielded. Owing to this state of affairs, the market was a poor one. There were two regular buyers in the cattle market this morning—Messrs. Auil and Duffy—who bought very sparingly, the former purchasing six head of oxen, and the latter two car loads of the same class. There was also in attendance this morning a few Virginia stock raisers, and Mr. S. J. Chamberlain, a heavy live stock raiser of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, but owing to the high price of cattle they did not invest. The reduction in freight tariff from Chicago, we understand, did not take effect in time for this market, but it will be made in time for the next market. The consequence was that the country cattle had the run of the market, as lower prices could be accepted over those from Illinois. The following are the principal sales:

Hemphill & Bishop sold 50 head common to fine Pennsylvania and Iowa steers at 6c@8 ₱ lb.

Winder & Wyman sold 2 head heifers averaging 800 lbs, at 6c ₱ lb.

Mitchell & Co. sold 18 head country stock, common, at 6@6c.

Thomas Bingham sold 18 head Mercer county stock at 6@6½c.

J. W. Unger sold 12 head country stock at 5@6c.

L. F. McBride sold 11 head Ohio stock at 6c.

Peter Fairrey bought 6 head medium stock at 6c.

N. Carr retailed 20 head at 6@8c.

S. Marks & Bros. sold 61 head common to medium at 6@6c.

Emerick & Co. sold 18 head common to good at 6@6½c.

Rothchild & Ziegler sold 50 head Washington county stock at 6@6c.

Honsberger & Keefer sold 20 head Washington county stock at 6@7½c.

Hemphill & Co. sold 40 head at 6@8c.

Haas & K. sold 64 head common to good at 7@8c.

J. Kronse sold 18 head stockers at 5½@6c.

Meidor Varner sold 17 head common to good at 6@6½c.

Sol Shamburg sold 21 head Beaver county at 6@6c.

J. Katz sold 23 head common to medium at 6@6¾c.

J. & S. Needy sold 50 head Ohio cattle at 6@6c.

L. & J. Shamburg sold 46 head, common to good at 6@6½c; 18 head stockers at 5½@6c.

Trauerman & L. sold 78 head at 6@8½c.

P. Hartman sold 22 head mixed country cattle at 6@7½c.

Sheep and Lambs.

The market for sheep was fair this morning, as compared with former markets. The run of sheep was variously estimated at from 1,000 to 1,200 head, and was rather in excess of the demand, which was confined to our own butchers; not a single eastern buyer was known to be in the market. The butchers took hold rather freely, and very few remained in the pens unsold at the close of the market. The prices ranged for good sheep from 4½c to 5½c ₱, and for common, $2 00 to $2 25 ₱ head. Below will be found the principal sales:

J. Rinn sold 95 sheep at 5c ₱ lb.

J. F. Auburn sold 101 Lawrence county sheep at 5½@5¾c ₱ lb.

F. McEntiree sold 112 Lawrence county sheep at 5½@5¾c ₱ lb.

J. Rose sold 40 Lawrence county sheep at 4½c ₱ lb, and 30 lambs at $2 00@3 25 ₱ head.

S. A. Vandiver sold 218 at $3 00@3 50 ₱ head.

81 @84 44 for winter red and amber western. Rye dull at ⅝c for western. Oats lower and dull at 63@ 64c for Canada and Western. Barley dull and nominal. Corn lower; sales 81,000 bush at 80@81c for new mixed western. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Cut meats and bacon nominal. Lard quiet; sales 1,000 tierces prime steam on private terms; 500 bbls at 16½c; closing 16¾c asked and 16½ bid. Eggs dull and unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 20.—*Live Stock*—Total 7,320. Beeves for the week on sale to-day, 11 cars at Due Bois' yards, 200 at Communipaw, and 79 at Weehawken, or 290 in all, all told. Market 10c. lower; prices and quality about the average, with no Texans offering. Sales at 10½@11½c ₱ lb; extra cattle unpick of some town Ohio Durhams went at 12c; 1,600 lbs. Alexander had 80 cars at One Hundredth street. Sale of a round lot of new Kentucky cattle at 10½c; 1,600 lbs due to Lockhart, Fox & Co. O. S. Goldrick, Hamilton & Co. and others. Veal calves 7@9c; 10 lbs due to Lockhart, Fox & Co. Sheep and lambs 6@7½c; 70 lbs due to Tarrytown Oil Works; B. S. Duncan, 220 do do to Kane Oil Works; Philadelphia and Boston Refining Co. 200 do do to Allen, Wilkins, C. S. Palmer, 180 do do to Jas. Wilkins.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., via W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Standard Oil Co. 473 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & Co. 781 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Rue & Twaddle, 147 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Clearwater Oil Company, 407 bbls ref to Tack Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

M. Koehler & Co, 366 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bros, 256 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro. Philadelphia.

J. A. Sick, 256 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro. Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. S & Co, 280 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro. Philadelphia.

Fuller, Marvin & Co 189 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro. Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined for day ..... 3,612 bbls.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. LOSSES.

	Cars.
Nimick & Co.	12
Bryan & Bagaley	3
Graff, Bennett & Co.	2
Lindsay & McC.	1
Jones & Co.	1
Total	19

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, E & Co.	5
Lloyd, Mills & Co.	1
Pittsburgh Bolt Co.	2
Jones & Co.	1
Total	9

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

McKnight & Co.	1
Graff, Bennett & Co.	1
Bessie, Graff & Dalzell	1
Total	3

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Fleming & Co.	1
Wm Smith & Co.	3
Total	4

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER JUNIATA.—A Oellich & co, 24 chairs; 27 mats; Adams, Harper & Co, 11 bdls hoop skirts; Johnston & Fisher, 2 bxs silv Boyd, Murray & F, 1 bx paddings; Ault & Wiborg, 1 do do; Kelly, 1 bx drugs, 1 do do; Henderson & Co, 1 bx drugs; Sheppard & Co, 1 do do; Hall & Speer, 302 bdls hdle; E. Edmundson & son, 5 bags feathers; Wm Bingham & Co, 1 bx do; Dilworth, R & co, 47 do do; E Hyde & Sons, 47 do do; Moorhead & co, 1 bx ts ware; A. W. S. Jackson, 1 bdl casks brlass, 4 bxs ts ware, W S Jackson, 1 bdl water; Phillips & M, 23 bag stoves and do hoop; Loeschman & C, 3 bbls rag; Nimick & co, 40 do do; Clark & co, 15 sks bark, 250 bbls h wines; McIlane & A, 48 sks coal.

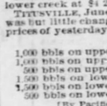
Zanesville.

PER STEAMER JULIA, No. 2.—Clark & co, 71 bbls flour, 4 bbls tobacco, 96 bbls eggs, 85 bags butter, 1 do flour, 4 bbls tobacco, 96 bbls eggs, 85 bags butter, 1 do lard, 6 sks wool; sam Devol, 1 coop chickens, 30 bxes eggs; Fee & Co, 1 do do; Hall & Speer, 1 do do; A Graff, 2 crates eggs; Woodworth & D, 12 bbls eggs; Baldinger & co, 1 do do; 6 lumber; Van Gordon & S, 1 bx hats; Mead & Co, 4 fruit, 14 bbls eggs, 3 do beans; J. J. Pelzi & co, 2 do do; Lewis, Hall & Co, 1 do do; Jones & Co, 1 do do; Biddle 14 do do; G J Hood, 52 sks potatoes, 1 bxl tins; J Gwinner, 1 do do; Hamilton & Co, 1 do do; R E Sellers, 1 box, 1 demijohn; Wm Barker, 1 do do; Jas Wood, 1 pkg, 6 do do; 10 pcs shovels, 10 sockets; U A Warmouth, 31 empty oil bbls; Wm M Hall, 1 bbl apples; Heed & Mc, 1 bbl flour and sundries; H Hill, 20 bf bbls em; J D Thompson & co, 1 money pkg; Coleman, 10 bbl flour.

St. Louis.

PER STEAMER CAMELIA.—D Wallace, 160 bbls flour; Thos Collin, 120 bbls clay; J Dockery & co, 10 bales hay; Crawford & co, 10 tons pig metal; Spencer & McKay, 81 e bbls; Lesle, 1 do do; 1 bx mdse; Nimick & co, 1 bdl hoes; G & D, 25 bdls horse shoes; Nimick & co, 2 pcs scrap steel; Carrel & S, 1 pc iron; Lockhart, F & Co, 14 bars crap steel; Hamilton, 5 bxs b bacon; R Carey, 2 bxs mdse; A. & O H Chambers, 1 cask cut nails, 1 pkg of hats; Hall & Speer, 30 bbls h wines; A J Phillips, 25 bbls cheese; J Dunlap, 10 pigs lead; Jones & N, 9 bxs glass; Jacobs, Brown & co, 1 bbl h wines; Currie & co, 1 bbl flour; Steamboat Wild Duck, 2 bbls r gum.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

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OF ALL KINDS.

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182 SECOND AVE., PITTSBURGH.

SAMPSON AND HOWE

Standard Scales.

Two of the best in the world. Also, a variety of lesser sizes on hand. SCALES PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

E. H. SOUDER, Agent,

102 THIRD AVE., near Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

HENRY REA, JR.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

In BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, LARD, BACON GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS.

285 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 20, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull at $5 90@6 25 for spring extra.

WHEAT—26@2c lower; closing at 97 bid 1 15; cash, and seller June, 97½c; seller July, 97½c. This afternoon prices were unsettled at $1 16, cash, and seller June, $1 17¾@1 17½; seller July.

CORN—Quiet but lower, closing at 82½@82¾c for No. 2; 79c for rejected. This afternoon dull at 82c, seller June; no seller July for No. 2.

OATS—Steady and 2c lower, closing at 49½c for No. 2.

RYE—Quiet, closing with buyers of No. 2 at 81c.

BARLEY—Dull at 85c for No. 2.

PROVISIONS—Pork active at 1c for good; $1 05 for Iron, Brown & Co. Receive at Pittsburgh, Graff & Bennett, Bessie, Graff & Dalzell, Agents, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Borrow's Satin Gloss Starch.
Paper and Linen Sales—White, Orr & Co.
Merchandise—Reed, Joseph H. Hunter.
Attorneys at Law—J. M. Gazzam & Co.
Strawberry Festival—Hazelwood Pres. Church.
Opera House—Sweat & Gaylord's Minstrels.
For No Particular—George W. McClure.
Stationers—A. C. Bakewell & Co.
Cream Candies, Taffies, &c.—Geo. Beaven.
Boarding—163 Fourth avenue.
Coach Painters Wanted—McKelvey's Bazaar.
Drug Store for Sale—B. C.
Fifty Dollars Reward—S. S. Wright.
Fudders Wanted—C. Grant, Agent.
Bookkeeping Wanted—T.
Boarding—Sumner Boarder.
Half Interest Newspaper for Sale—Publisher.
Teas—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Climax Mower and Reaper—Joel S. Goe.
Oils, Oils, Oils—Excelsior Manufacturing Co.
Vitalis for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Spalding's Glue.
Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Vermifuge—R. A. Fahnestock.
Dyspepsia Remedy—C. F. Gallon's.
Crackers—Marvin's.
Lace Leather—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Pimple Remedy—Perry's.
Moth and Freckle Lotion—Perry's.
Flag Iron and Gold Rolls—Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.
Pure Whisky—Wm. H. Holmes.
Machinery—Phillips, Bro. & Co.
Upholsterers—F. Edmundson & Son.
Best Dinners—30 Allegheny Diamond.
Pianos—Charlotte Blume.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Hats—Ramsley.
Pianos and Melodeons—43 Fifth avenue.
Hats—Goodman & Mackiey.
Pianos and Organs—Charlotte Blume.
Sit and Dining Saloon—30 Allegheny Diamond.
Ice Cream—Youngson's.
Fine Clothing—Urling, Follansbee & Co.
Pianos for Rent—43 Fifth avenue.
Brilliant Dining Rooms—J. S. Hollinger & Co.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Bower, Mrs. Annie, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Forsythe, Wm., Indianapolis City, Pa.	3
Gasson, Mrs., New York	3
Hoch, Catharine, Swede Grove, Pa.	3
Logan Robt., Freedom, Pa.	3
U. S. Prop. Med. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	3
Wilson, Mrs., Allegheny, Pa.	3
Crandall, Mrs. L. C., Buffalo, N. Y.	3
Hartland & Hibbs, Cincinnati, Ohio	3
Ross, Jennie S., Buffalo, N. Y.	3
Wiele, L. F. V., Brooklyn, N. Y.	3
Rackib, J. A., Allegheny, Pa.	3
Strong, M. J., Pleasantville, Pa.	3

THE popular resort in Allegheny for ladies and gentlemen is the Brilliant Dining Saloon, No. 30 Allegheny Diamond.

PERSONAL.—General Irwin, State Treasurer, was in town yesterday.

PLEAD GUILTY.—Fred. Myers yesterday plead guilty to selling liquor on Sunday, and was fined $50 and costs by Mayor Brusie.

BASE BALL.—The Iron City beat the Champion base ball club on Saturday by a score of 29 to 3.

MASONIC.—The German Masonic Lodges of this city will celebrate St. John's day by a picnic at Monitor Grove.

IT takes only forty cents to pay for an excellent dinner at the "Brilliant," in the Diamond, Allegheny.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.—Officer Peter Kruter lodged complaint against Mary Murphy yesterday for selling liquor on Sunday, selling without license and to minors. She has been held for a hearing.

HAND CUT OFF.—Lawrence Noel, in the employ of W. T. Richardson, carpenter and joiner, had part of the thumb and all of the fingers of his right hand cut off while working about a circular saw yesterday morning.

AT No. 30, Allegheny, Diamond is the Brilliant Dining Room, where scores of ladies and gentlemen go every day to dine.

THE GROUNDS FOR IT.—The cause that gave rise to the rumor published in yesterday's paper of John Robinson having been shot at the Workhouse, doubtless obtained ground from the fact of some drinking and fighting having been experienced in putting him in irons.

DEPUTY FIRE MARSHAL.—Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday received his commission as Deputy Fire Marshal, he having been appointed to the position by Fire Marshal Bailey. The Deputy Mayor will undoubtedly make a good officer.

DURYEA'S SATIN GLOSS STARCH.—The trade of Pittsburgh are receiving large quantities of the above named article, and it is preferred above all others by the housekeeper and laundress, particularly on account of its whiteness, purity and strength.

MAYOR BRUSH'S LEVEE.—Mayor Brush heard fourteen common cases yesterday morning. Three individuals, Thomas Rogers, Chas. Murphy and Frank Jewel were sent to the workhouse and Mollie McCray, of Tin Pot alley, get thirty days to jail.

MILITARY COMPANY AT SHARPSBURG.—A military company has been organized at Sharpsburg. It now numbers forty-three members, and is officered as follows: C. McCandless, Captain; William Claney, First Lieutenant; Charles Cook, Second Lieutenant.

DEAD INFANT FOUND.—Yesterday afternoon officer George Welderhurd took possession of the dead body of a male infant, found by a boy under a board in a mud pile on Washington street. Coroner Clawson was notified, and had the body removed to Dworee's, on Grant street, where an inquest will be held this morning.

TARENTUM CAMP MEETING.—A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Church of Tarentum Camp Meeting Association will be held at the Smithfield street church, this morning at half-past ten, for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the annual camp meeting. A prompt attendance of all the members of the Board is earnestly desired.

DEPUTY MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Deputy Mayor Nichols had four common cases before him yesterday morning, and all of the parties were fined. Alexander and Frederick Loul were fined $25 each for disorderly conduct. Two young men were fined $10 each for bathing in the Allegheny river, and the Mayor, after warning them not to indulge in this amusement in the day-time, released them on promise to do better.

OVERCOME.—Yesterday Mr. J. Reynedolier, a heavy stock dealer, drove from the East Liberty Exchange, at the Central Stock Yards, to Pittsburgh and back. His horses had no sooner arrived at the yards than they were overcome with the heat, and had to be held up while the harness was being removed. A veterinary surgeon was immediately called, and at last accounts the horses, very valuable ones, were still living.

JOB PRINTER'S PICNIC.—The printers in the employ of William G. Johnston & Co., Wood street, propose having a day's recreation on Saturday next, at Mount Lebanon, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, having arranged for the holding of a basket picnic, on the day mentioned. The American Quadrille Band will furnish the music for the occasion. Accommodations will leave the Allegheny at all hours during the day.

High School Commencement—Alumni Reunion.

We learn that the Central High School commencement will take place on Thursday next, 23d instant, at the Academy of Music, when a class of seventeen is expected to graduate. A large audience should be in attendance, and to those of literary tastes we promise a treat.

We have received an invitation to be present at the tenth annual reunion of the alumni of the High School, on Friday evening next, in the High School Hall, corner of Webster and Sixth avenue. The exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock, and will consist of music, prayer, valedictory address by Miss Martha W. John S. Lambie, Esq., of the class of '62, and now a member of the Board of Controllers, and the President elect, Robert D. McKee, of the class of '60, music, poem by Miss Sophie Hoyer, of the class of '69, music and original address by L. Asper, of the class of '69. The subject chosen by Mr. Asper is "Crime," and, as he is a young gentleman of rare genius and ability, he will no doubt do justice to the subject. The whole will be concluded with a grand supper at 9 P. M. These reunions are always occasions of much joyousness, and we have no idea that this one will be an exception.

The Death of John Martin—Action of the Typographical Union.

Yesterday forenoon a meeting of the Typographical Union was held to take action concerning the death of Mr. Martin, which was announced yesterday. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned with feelings of the most poignant sorrow, of the sudden and unexpected death of our fellow-craftsman, Mr. John Martin, which sad event occurred in this city on Sunday morning, the 19th inst., after a brief illness; therefore

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the inscrutable decree of that great and good God who "doeth all things well," we deeply sympathize and condole with the bereaved family of the deceased, and with those of the aged mother and all other relatives and friends of the much loved and deceased brother.

Resolved, That while we most keenly appreciate the fact that human sympathy in this melancholy moment is vanity, we would commend to Him who has promised to be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless, the poor heart-broken mother, sisters and brother of the deceased, who has been, as it were, without a moment's warning, cut off in the prime of his life and usefulness.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the city papers, and a copy of them transmitted to the family of Mr. Martin.

Resolved, That we, the members of Typographical Union No. 7, attend the funeral of our deceased brother in a body.

The Pacific Express Train P. R. R.—Fast Time.

We frequently alluded last week to the fact of very fast time having been made by the excursion train hauling the Southern Railway officials over the P. R. R., and of the satisfaction and enthusiasm manifested by excursionists at so holding the same. And now we have the regular passenger trains making equally as fast time on the P. R. R. As proof of which the Harrisburg *Patriot* says: The Pacific Express, consisting of seven cars, on Saturday morning traversed the distance from Altoona to Harrisburg—one hundred and twenty-eight miles—in two hours and fifty-nine minutes, including a stoppage of four minutes to take water. This is at the rate of forty-four miles an hour, and eclipses anything of the kind ever accomplished on the Pennsylvania Central road. The engine to be credited with this lightning speed is No. 189, and the engineer, Mr. Kutz.

At this point engine No. 51 was substituted for No. 189 and Frank Fetter, Esq., for Mr. Kutz. The distance between Harrisburg and Philadelphia—one hundred and seven miles—was made in two hours and forty-five minutes, or thirty-five miles an hour, which could easily have been much improved on had the engineer given full itself. The train was behind time at Altoona about seventy-five minutes which was made up a considerable distance this side of Philadelphia. Had the train been behind time about fifteen minutes more the one hundred and seven miles would have been run in two hours and a half.

The entire distance from Altoona to Philadelphia—two hundred and three miles—was occupied five hours and thirty-six minutes (not including two stops of four minutes each) in running, making an average of nearly forty-two miles an hour.

Her Place, Her Work and Her Destiny.

Address of Rev. Dr. W. D. Howard to the Pupils of the Pittsburgh Female College, Last Evening.

Last evening, as per announcement, the Rev. Dr. Howard delivered the annual address in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, choosing for his subject "Woman—her place, her work and her destiny." The weather being of a threatening character, the attendance was not as large as it otherwise would have been, nevertheless there was a fair number of the friends of the institution present. The lecturer handled his subject in an able and masterly manner, and was frequently applauded during the delivery of his interesting discourse. The exercises were opened with a piece of instrumental music entitled "Camilla Gallop," which was performed by two young ladies, when the Rev. Mr. Long led in prayer. After prayer, Miss Margaret McMullen favored the audience with a song.

Dr. Pershing then introduced the Rev. Dr. Howard to the audience, who proceeded to deliver the

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Few questions, just now, are more generally or earnestly discussed than those which relate to woman. And no questions deserve a more earnest and general discussion. Women constitute one-half of our race; women constitute the best half of our race, and women, in all ages and among all people, have rested under disabilities, which it is high time should be removed. We are, therefore, glad that this subject is occupying so much attention, and that many of the ablest minds and ablest writers, both in this nation and in Europe, are furnishing the world with their matured thoughts upon it.

On such an occasion as this, therefore, it has seemed to me there would be great propriety in presenting this theme for your consideration, and I have ventured to think that, owing to my years, my profession, and my relations to the sex, there would be, at least, no impropriety in its being discussed by me.

Woman, in her place, her work, and her destiny—shall occupy our attention this evening. Do not for a moment suppose we are approaching a subject that will serve merely for an hour's entertainment, or afford an opportunity for displaying our wit or dealing in compliments and prettinesses, as unbecoming to the dignity of men as they are insulting to the good sense and the good taste of women. So far from this we approach one of the gravest and grandest themes that can engage the human mind—a subject in which is included not only all that is dear to woman, but all that belongs to the highest interests of the race. Our safest guide in all that relates to the great principles on which this subject is founded, Mrs. L. C. Bufallo, N. Y. Bartlett is the Bible. From this sacred book we learn that both man and woman were made in the image of God, and that while man was made of the dust of the ground. Woman was made from a part of man, which, if it does not imply that she was of finer mould, does certainly that she was his second self—to be neither his superior nor his slave, but his equal, his companion, his helper—imbued with the same spirit, having the same interests, arriving at the same objects, and in heir of the same blessedness and immortality. The relations here established by God were infinitely wise and had Paradise not been lost, they never would have been disturbed. But sin entered and the order, the harmony, the wonderful and the blessedness God had established were swept away. Whether it was criminal in Eve to take the first step in transgression, I cannot say, but certain it is she has been the greatest sufferer by the fall. For long centuries the descendents of her own sex enjoyed the rights with which the Creator had endowed them, we cannot say, but we presume but for a short time. As the cry, murder and revenge of one of her sons manifested towards his brother, we think it fair to conclude the same spirit was possessed by the other sex and the other sex in the immediate family of Adam. But be that as it may, from the earliest records of history we learn that woman was universally oppressed. Her rights have been trampled on, and her most sacred feelings, wounded in the dust and strife, the rudeness and the noise of the political arena; that she is to occupy the pulpit, the forum, or the senate, that she is to wear the judicial ermine, or wield the sword until the strife and carnage of actual battle that she is to quarry stone or carry a hod, these I say be. There is no equality between the sexes in these cases.

Woman by nature is endowed with peculiar powers. With these it seemed necessary that for her the same mental qualities as man, as we do not the same physics! Nor do we deem it necessary to dwell on the superior moral qualities in which she evidently excels him, are more noble than those in which he may excel her. Beyond all question woman has stronger, deeper, purer affections than man. Woman's love I consider to be the most powerful principle in human nature. It is stronger than ambition, stronger than avarice, stronger than revenge.

"Mightier far
Than strength of nerve or sinew or the sway
Of magic, potent over sun and stars,
Is love."

The is favorite seat be feeble woman's breast."

And woman is more self-sacrificing than man; she has more fortitude, she is more patient in suffering; she is more cheerful and more hopeful; if she has less self-reliance she has more self-forgetfulness. If she has not more moral courage; if she has less power to meet; if she has less enterprise she has more evils of intemperance, and in chains, she binds with silken cords, stronger than cables of iron; if she does not reason as much, she reasons well; if she does not rule as man she rules better; if she has not so strong a hold upon earth, she has a stronger hold upon heaven.

Woman was not made to rival man, but to perfect him. She was not given to be his equal in authority and influence, but to help him. She was not made to outshine him, but to shine with him. She was not made to be lord, but to be of equal significance in this connection. In her own place woman has no rival; and in his place man has none. Each is supreme, and each moves in their sphere of equal excellence and glory. Both formed in the image of God; both formed for the glory of God; both rational, both immortal; both capable of knowing and enjoying God forever; and yet how few, even in Christian lands, recognize this equality. A beautiful emblem of the relations existing between the sexes seems to me to be furnished by the instrumentality of the human voice which astronomers distinguish by the name of bass, tenor and treble. Each of equal magnitude but different colors are so related that they revolve around each other. The light of the one is white, that of the other is red, the delicate red or a pale blue. Now if any one chooses to discuss the question as to which one chooses to discuss the question as to which one of these colors is that the one is more brilliant than the other; that the one is more beautiful than the other; that the one is more useful or more intense than the other; that the influence of the one is more important than the other; let them. It is enough for me to know that both are glorious suns; that both shine with an independent and beautiful splendor; rays to an infinite and equal distance through space; that they exert an equal influence upon each other, and that they are necessary to each other, and that if one or the other of these stars should forsake its place, the other would rush from its sphere, carrying dismay and disaster through the universe.

The woman is queen in home. She is the queen of the domestic circle. There her pure affections, her exquisite taste, her delicate tact, her sympathy, her fortitude, her tenderness, her virtue, her purity, her brilliant imagination, her sound judgment, her delicate taste, her strong will, her perfect self-control, her deep, calm, deep, disinterested, overmastering love—find their proper sphere. Can I not hold up the mirror that portrays the sphere of woman? Nay, the hearth is the throne of the world, and the presiding genius of that throne controls the affairs of the race. Statesmen, the most powerful and far-seeing, moralists, the most profound, moral courage; her strong faith; her buoyant hope; her eminent devotion, are all qualities that seem adapted to effect this reformation. Only let Christian woman be convinced that the cause of Christ demands that they should be more simple in their dress, more simple in their style of living, more economical in their habits, more retired from the world of fashion, more frequent and fervent in their appeals to God in behalf of their benefactions, and they will commence the reformation among themselves, and rest not till it is consummated in the universal.

Are you incredulous? Do you think my admiration of the sex and my confidence in their capabilities have warped my judgment? Nay! Sister a moment! Once upon a time a number of gentlemen rebelled against the British government. Some of the leaders, intoxicated with the love of liberty, carried away by patriotic ambition, and others still, filled with a devilish malignity plunged heartily into the bad cause. Some fell in battle, some died on the holiday sport, others were compelled to do so against their will, and many were disgusted service. But the woman, especially the educated woman, almost without an exception, was firm, faithful and fair to the last end. They gladly gave their fathers, husbands, sons and brothers to the battle-field, and with patches than pistols; but "home is home, though it be never so homely." They did all in such houses as these that very many of the mighty men of the world have had their birth and nurturing—Moses and David, and Paul and Augustine, and Calvin and Luther, and Wesley and Whitefield, and Washington and Lincoln and Stanton had just such a home. Ah! the great difficulty in our day and country is the moral of a nation can never be higher than they are in the hearts of the woman of the nation. If she be low in society sinks; if she rises, society rises. We mourn over the evils of intemperance, the profanity, of Sabbath desecration, of impurity, of dishonesty, of fraud and peculation, of unfaithfulness in high places, in the halls of legislatures and in National Legislature—and a thousand other evils, and well we may mourn. The Christian and the philanthropist look upon this prospect with dismay. They tremble for the safety of their country. And whence is help to come? Under God, I believe it is to come from the women. If she will be made the power to help in this emergency. God has given it to them, and they can make nice hide the bright and sacred sentiments of purity, dishonesty, profanity, and shameful vices, and sanctify and glorify society, and save them sinking and limping to the hell from which they came. But O, to do this, how they must work—how they must pray—how they must deny themselves—how they must lay aside the love of pleasure, and self-gratification—how they must study and practice economy how they must spring up from their luxurious seats and high places, and go out upon the streets and live and labor, and, if needs be die, for the good of human souls, and for the love of God! It will be no child's play; it will be work, and such serious work as this world has scarcely yet known.

Once more, woman must reform religion. It needs reforming almost as much as it did in the days of Martin Luther and John Calvin. Not a reformation of doctrine, not a reformation of government, but a reformation in another sense—that is more important than either